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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

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WASHINGTON, D. C. MARCH 10, 1923. VOL. 3, No. 10

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More Comparative Data To Be Shown.

Many changes in the form and contents of Weather, Crops, and Markets are being put into effect beginning with this issue. These changes for the most part have been made with the purpose of presenting more comparative data in the tables showing prices, shipments, and receipts of the leading agricultural commodities.

New material will be printed from time to time in order to provide a complete record of the production, movement, and prices of farm products as well as the general economic condition of the agricultural industry.

REVIEW.

Thirty-cent cotton was reached in the market as a result of the advances during the week February 26–March 3, both spot and future contracts advancing to a new record for the season. The advances were attributed mainly to activity in domestic cotton goods market and to the fact that the trade realized the strong statistical position of cotton. The sales in the South were heavy early in the week, but decreased later. Sales in ten designated markets were comparatively large, amounting to 75,721 bales, compared with 80,320 bales sold during the previous week.

Grain prices were unsettled, with some strengthening factors. Wheat closed lower and corn slightly higher than previous week. Primary receipts increased over 5,000,000 bushels from the previous week. Cash wheat lost 5¢–6¢ per bushel at Chicago, most sales being from storage stocks.

Hay movements and prices changed little during the week February 26–March 3. Bad weather delayed delivery in both the East and the Middle West. Movement of hay is about normal to date, with prices firm.

The feed markets were generally quiet, with slight changes in prices. Production of wheat feeds in the Northwest is increasing and demand has kept pace with supply. Cottonseed products were firm.

Sales of seeds were stimulated temporarily by warmer weather in anticipation of the spring demand. Clover and alfalfa seed prices were steady. Export demand for timothy seeds was good, with a number of large export orders filled.

Shipments of millet seed of the 1922 crop are reported as less than for 1921 by about 600,000 pounds, or less than 10%. Stocks held by country shippers were smaller than on the same date last year.

The 1922 crop of sorgo and Sudan grass seed reported as available for shipment is less than for the 1921 crop, particularly in Kansas and Oklahoma for sorgo, and in the Texas Panhandle for Sudan grass.

Live-stock prices for the week February 26–March 3 showed a slight advance but later declined to a point below the level of the previous week. There was some buying of steers for export but stockers and feeders continued in best demand. Receipts of cattle were about 700 head greater than the previous week and about 18,000 head greater than the corresponding week a year ago. Cows and calves declined. Stockers and feeders were comparatively scarce.

Hog receipts for the week were nearly 20% less than the previous week and prices were firm and higher. Supply of light hogs was heavy and of lower quality.

Sheep were firm and much shorn stock was received. Lambs were bought freely.

Dressed meats were in limited demand and the price trend was downward. Arrival of overdue shipments caused excess supplies in eastern markets and a dull trade.

Spring lamb supplies are estimated to be larger and have been started to market earlier, according to surveys made by live-stock estimators in the spring lamb sections. In the California and Arizona sections the lamb crop is reported as 100% against 70% last year. The probable supply for eastern shipment is estimated at 350,000 head compared with 265,000 head in 1922 and 300,000 head in 1921. Shipments will start about March 25 and reach the peak around May 1. In the Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia areas the supply is estimated to be larger than last year and about the same as in 1921. Breeding ewes increased about 7% during last year. For the three States the expected supply is 446,000 head compared with 415,000 in 1922 and 442,000 in 1921. The condition of flocks in Idaho is reported as nearly 100%, and a 20% increase in the early lamb crop is estimated.

Heavy shipments of fruits and vegetables during the week brought the total higher than it has been since November. Total shipments of apples and nine vegetables were 25% more than the previous week and considerably more than during the same period a year ago. Potato shipments increased 30% over the previous week. Apples were moving rapidly to market from storage, more being shipped from western States and New York than during the previous week or the same period a year ago. Exports to the British Isles and Norway were considerable. Total shipments of both boxed and barreled apples this season have exceeded shipments last season by about 11%. Prices advanced and the tone was firm throughout the week. Cabbage and onion prices advanced. Potatoes were in limited supply in eastern markets and prices gained.

Dairy product prices declined during the week under heavy receipts and lighter demand, particularly for butter. Increased production is indicated in reports covering 98 plants for the week of February 19–24, which shows 12.8% more than the week of February 12–17 and 26.1% more than the same week of last year. The market was also depressed by the arrival of shipments delayed by the recent severe weather. Prices of cheese were unsettled. Demand was slack.

Live Stock and Meats

Most Live Stock Classes Held Steady.

Beef steer prices advanced early in the week ending March 3, but owing to weakness in the dressed beef trade upturns were lost and beef steers and yearlings closed weak to 25¢ lower, medium grade yearlings showing the most decline. The proportion of the latter grade was large and sold unevenly at "catch-as-can" prices. Killing quality of beef steers in general reflected seasonal improvement, however, and the proportion of matured steers at and above $10 was the largest of the season. Matured steers averaging 1,324 pounds topped at $10.50, a few long yearlings also making that price.

Some export buying developed for 1,300-pound steers, approximately 300 being shipped to England. Fairly active buying on country account supported lower grade beef steers to a considerable extent. Better grades of stockers and feeders continued in best demand. The she stock price range contracted and better grades of beef cows declined largely 35¢–50¢. Lower grades of beef cows canners and cutters and bulls declined 15¢–25¢.

PACKING GRADES OF HOGS ADVANCED.

Killing quality of hogs was less desirable than during the previous week. Fall farrowed lights were more numerous and gained largely 15¢ while butcher weights advanced 15¢–25¢ for the week. The activity of packing grades caused comment, price elevation on these being more substantial than on most other classes. Thus the price range between heavy packing sows and light butchers showed contraction. Receipts and prices showed less fluctuation than recently, top prices holding within the narrow spread of $8.30–$8.40. Shippers were fairly active.

Fat lambs averaging 90 pounds and over were numerous. Colorado and Nebraska fed offerings predominated. Handyweight lambs at Chicago reached $15.50, but later declined to $15.25, trade closing steady to slightly lower than the week February 19–24. Some heavy lambs met export demand, 110-pound kinds selling for $10.50. Broad demand for shearing lambs took many strong-weight and heavy wooled offerings. Michigan feeders and shearers competed with killers, buying 90–95-pound offerings at $14.25 to $14.75. Fat sheep, many of them shorn, sold actively and firm.

Receipts at ten large markets were as follows:

	Week—		
	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 27–Mar. 4, 1922.
Cattle	179,900	179,203	161,013
Hogs	730,800	816,187	524,998
Sheep	233,400	245,482	185,974

Cattle.—More than 700 head of beef steers at Chicago had been fed long enough to sell at or above $10. Many Nebraska fed offerings were included among the higher-priced fat steers. A moderate supply of the cream of the beef steer arrivals cashed at $10.25–$10.40, some 1,505-pound averages making $10.35 and 1,559-pound kinds bringing upward to $10.25. Most bullocks at $10.25 scaled 1,250–1,450 pounds. The bulk of beef steers turned at $8.25–$9.50, relatively few steers carrying weight being available to killers under $8.25 at the high time. Killers, however, exerting pressure on common and medium grade yearlings, many of which were mixed steers and heifers, were able to buy a liberal proportion of these at $7.50–$7.75 late in the week, taking plainer kinds downward to $7 or below. Many of the heifers included with the steers were calfy and were sharply discounted. Demand for good to choice yearlings continued broad, and while the supply at $9.50–$10 was fairly liberal, only a few odd lots had sufficient finish to bring $10.25–$10.50, the latter price being paid for some long yearlings weighing 1,071 pounds.

Fat cows selling for $6.25–$6.75 declined the most. While a few choice heavy kosher cows sold upward to $7.25–$7.50 and above, a spread of $4.50–$6 embraced the bulk of the offerings. At the low time most beef heifers turned at $6–$6.50, declining 50¢–75¢. These kinds were comparable in quality and finish to $6.50–$7.25 kinds at the close of the week of February 19–24. A moderate portion of light heifers made $8 and better and two loads of 668-pound kinds showing baby beef characteristics turned at $9.50. Plain heifers suitable for low-grade carcass beef sold downward to $5.25 and below. Canners were most numerous at $3.25. Cutters closed at around $4 and best heavy bologna bulls rested at around $5, while the bulk of sausage bulls sold at $4.65–$4.85.

VEAL CALVES PRICES DECLINED SHARPLY.

Emphatic declines and much unevenness featured the veal calf trade. A spread of $9–$9.75 took most medium to good vealers when prices were lowest, a few good to choice kinds selling upward to $10 and above to packers and strictly choice kinds upward to $11 to shippers. The latter grades were similar in weight and quality to $14–$14.50 kinds at the peak of the recent advance, and the $9–$9.75 vealers compared favorably with $11.50–$12.50 kinds.

Comparative scarcity of stockers and feeders and activity of finishers reflected an optimistic view of future prices. Good to choice feeders were numerous at $7.75–$8, several lots bringing $8–$8.15. At Kansas City strictly choice feeders made $8.40 and above, and many loads turned at $7.75–$8, although the supply of stockers and feeders selling above $7.75 and $8, respectively, was small. Many common to medium stockers at Kansas City cashed at $6.25–$7.25, and plainer grades of feeders turned mostly at $7–$7.50. Selected feeders at St. Paul made $7.50–$8, although most stockers and feeders turned actively at $5.75–$7. Canadian steers sold on country account upward to $7.60.

Hogs.—Daily hog arrivals throughout the week were moderate, and daily market trend at Chicago was steady to 5¢–10¢ higher.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week, Feb. 24–Mar. 2, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week, Feb. 24–Mar. 2, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week, Feb. 24–Mar. 2, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	3,637	72.1			9,265	211.1
Denver	2,919	77.8	1,278		5,408	84.2
East St. Louis	2,755	133.9	995	54.2	414	189.9
Fort Worth	912	23.2	991	73.6		
Indianapolis	455	92.5	137	54.8		
Kansas City	11,839	117.3	5,371	183.8	341	6.0
Oklahoma City	1,612	94.8	451	141.4		
Omaha	7,361	106.1	313	411.8	2,556	163.8
St. Joseph	1,923	172.0	281	90.6	1,097	128.4
St. Paul	4,753	133.8	5,145	161.3	273	23.4
Sioux City	3,303	71.6	621	122.0	6	3.8
Wichita	2,019	153.4	580	345.2		
Total	43,488	102.8	16,163	147.8	19,360	114.7
State destination:						
California			557			
Colorado	1,285	123.7	586		233	25.0
Illinois	6,874	159.1	2,713	97.1	1,254	23.7
Indiana	1,431	81.9	137	25.7	367	144.5
Iowa	10,567	129.0	7,000	259.8	668	139.7
Kansas	5,751	92.4	580	101.0	528	31.1
Kentucky	115	53.2				
Louisiana	112	658.8				
Michigan	167	37.0	729		7,843	511.3
Minnesota	406	48.4	311	130.7	133	17.1
Missouri	5,884	132.0	2,420	161.2	1,387	67.7
Nebraska	6,645	115.9	760	198.4	5,822	412.9
New Jersey			129	96.3		
New York					560	102.7
New Mexico	27	300.0				
North Dakota	34	200.0				
Ohio	1,490	148.2				
Oklahoma	1,277	65.6	140	38.7		
Pennsylvania	90	57.3				
South Dakota	409	38.4				
Tennessee					135	
Texas	639	18.4	101	21.4	430	53.3
West Virginia	36	51.4				
Wisconsin	248	60.3				
Wyoming	1	2.6				
Total	43,488	102.8	16,163	147.8	19,360	114.7

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments This Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to Mar. 2, 1923	3,360,810	391,068	2,767,343
Same period one year ago	2,392,912	191,158	2,255,362
Same period two years ago	2,367,420	257,167	3,549,012
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	141.2	174.4	95.4

Receipts were nearly 20% less than during the previous week. Demand for good and choice butchers was active all week, but the supply of light hogs was rather too liberal for a shipping outlet, which was around 15,000 head during the period February 19–24. Quality of light hogs has shown deterioration as the season advances, especially during the last two or three weeks. The market has also received a liberal supply of common to medium pigs that have been extremely difficult to sell, and prices have been sharply lower. Buyers showed more desire for weighty packing sows, which showed relatively less dullness than recently.

The high top price of the week was $8.45 and low top $8.30, indicating the relatively uniform action of light hogs throughout the week. The daily average cost of packer and shipper droves on Monday of $7.91 advanced to $8.09 on Friday, which was high day of the week.

Sheep.—Firm prices for wool continued to play an active part in the fat sheep and lamb trade, and many shorn kinds were offered. Colorado 84-pound lambs topped at $15.50 and were bought by city butchers. Packers paid upward to $15.25 for 89-pound selections and refused to exceed that price during the week. Most shorn lambs of desirable weight turned at $12–$12.50, fall shorn 83–84-pound descriptions being rather numerous at $13–$13.25. Strong weight wooled lambs at $14.50–$14.75 found more active outlet to shearers than to killers, as the latter brought in a liberal supply of direct offerings, the bulk of which were of more desirable weight.

Etremely heavy shorn lambs were most numerous at $10–$10.50, exporters and local killers paying the latter price rather freely for 100–110 pound offerings. Wooled lambs of comparable weight sold around $13, although some heavy natives lacking finish cashed at $12.50 and below. The Colorado season was on in full blast. A liberal portion of the unmarketed end of such lambs is expected to be of objectionably heavy weights suggestive of fluctuating prices.

Michigan shearers paid upward to $14.60 for 93-pound Colorado lambs, taking a few loads of slightly lighter kinds at $14.75 and paying $14.25–$14.50 for several other strongweight but desirably fleeced offerings.

Weekly Average Prices of Live Stock, February 26–March 3, 1923, With Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]		South St. Paul.[3]		
	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 27–Mar. 4, 1922.	3-year average, same week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 27–Mar. 4, 1922.	3-year average, same week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 27–Mar. 4, 1922.	3-year average, same week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 27–Mar. 4, 1922.	3-year average, same week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 27–Mar. 4, 1922.
CATTLE.																							
Beef steers:	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*	*Per*
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*	*100 lbs.*
Choice and prime	$10.66	$10.68	$9.47	$11.74	$10.50	$10.62	.....	[4] $12.19	.....	.....	$10.24	$10.32	$8.85	$10.93	$10.00	$10.14	$8.57	$10.90	$10.22	$10.46	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.88	9.72	8.80	10.77	9.68	9.62	$8.31	10.10	$8.00	$8.00	9.18	9.13	8.04	9.99	9.00	9.15	7.91	10.02	9.21	9.42	.....	.....	$8.48
Medium	9.00	8.80	8.00	9.80	8.54	8.42	7.53	9.08	6.88	6.88	8.20	8.13	7.42	9.19	7.95	7.95	7.41	9.08	8.12	8.14	$7.88	$7.98	7.48
Common	7.48	7.14	7.14	8.66	7.04	6.92	6.54	7.99	5.12	5.12	7.06	6.98	6.76	8.34	6.70	6.62	6.82	8.07	6.76	6.70	6.62	6.68	6.48
Lt. wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—																							
Choice and prime	10.70	10.80	9.34	11.48	10.50	10.62	.....	[4] 12.14	.....	.....	9.99	10.10	8.62	10.69	10.00	10.03	8.52	10.73	10.10	10.30	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.88	9.70	8.66	10.49	9.55	9.50	8.12	9.93	7.75	7.75	8.92	8.90	7.84	9.73	9.00	9.00	7.82	9.82	9.06	9.19	.....	.....	8.48
Medium	8.96	8.65	7.85	9.56	8.36	8.20	7.36	8.90	6.50	6.50	7.92	7.82	7.25	8.84	7.88	7.80	7.25	8.84	7.96	7.88	7.88	7.98	7.48
Common	7.32	6.90	6.92	8.37	6.86	6.71	6.36	7.66	4.75	4.75	6.70	6.61	6.56	7.82	6.50	6.42	6.68	7.78	6.58	6.49	6.50	6.55	6.42
Butcher cattle:																							
Heifers, com. to choice	7.61	7.68	6.40	8.16	7.22	7.25	6.25	8.24	5.38	5.38	6.44	6.50	6.00	7.51	6.75	6.75	6.02	7.33	6.75	6.75	6.38	6.38	6.00
Cows, com. to choice	6.00	6.06	5.38	7.14	5.68	5.52	5.12	6.73	4.00	4.05	5.29	5.30	5.16	6.64	5.54	5.50	5.32	6.72	5.62	5.62	5.38	5.38	5.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.64	5.64	5.25	6.74	5.62	5.52	4.58	6.13	3.50	3.55	4.90	4.82	4.18	5.69	5.38	4.92	4.48	5.90	5.12	5.12	4.62	4.62	4.42
Canners and cutters:																							
Cows and heifers	3.74	3.76	3.45	4.30	3.30	3.20	3.40	4.20	2.65	2.65	3.24	3.20	3.52	4.31	3.42	3.25	3.62	4.19	3.38	3.40	3.10	3.00	3.00
Canner steers	4.38	4.28	4.30	5.36	3.88	3.75	3.18	4.49	2.62	2.68	3.72	3.62	3.62	4.50	3.90	3.75	3.62	4.98	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	3.50
Veal calves:																							
Light to med. wt., med. to choice	9.55	11.18	9.52	12.27	9.58	10.25	9.10	11.09	7.45	7.00	9.38	10.12	9.12	11.15	9.38	9.90	9.18	11.09	8.60	9.55	7.10	8.30	7.02
Heavy wt., com. to ch	6.32	7.45	6.15	7.63	7.35	7.60	6.30	7.79	5.45	5.12	6.65	7.15	6.58	7.52	6.55	6.70	6.45	7.71	6.70	7.90	5.65	5.75	4.75
Feeder steers:																							
1,001 lbs. up, com. to ch	7.23	7.03	6.58	8.40	7.00	6.75	6.30	8.16	5.75	5.75	7.38	7.36	6.85	8.71	7.12	7.12	6.63	8.25	7.00	7.00	6.25	6.25	6.18
750–1,000 lbs., com. to ch	7.10	6.90	6.50	8.05	6.60	6.38	6.18	7.78	5.50	5.50	7.34	7.32	6.79	8.35	7.00	7.00	6.42	7.92	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Stock cattle:																							
Steers, common to ch	6.25	6.20	6.18	7.36	5.85	5.62	5.78	6.94	5.38	5.38	6.71	6.68	6.30	7.48	6.25	6.25	6.33	7.42	6.50	6.50	5.62	5.62	5.78
Cows and heifers, com. to ch	4.38	4.38	4.70	6.03	4.58	4.38	4.20	5.44	3.52	3.62	4.50	4.50	4.99	6.13	4.38	4.38	4.85	5.75	4.48	4.38	4.00	4.00	4.00
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.88	7.44	6.12	6.08	7.38	7.38	7.15	8.31	7.25	7.25	6.78	8.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.38	6.04	4.25	4.25	5.50	5.50	5.52	6.14	5.50	5.50	5.33	6.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HOGS.																							
Top (highest price, not average)	8.45	8.60	11.40	15.60	8.60	8.60	11.55	16.00	8.20	8.25	8.20	8.30	11.25	15.20	8.05	8.00	10.90	14.90	8.20	8.15	8.10	8.20	11.15
Bulk of sales	8.05	8.00	11.03	12.06	8.25	8.15	11.13	12.31	7.96	7.95	7.98	7.93	10.80	11.65	7.84	7.80	10.61	11.41	8.02	7.89	7.76	7.81	10.74
Heavy (251 lbs. up) med. to choice	8.00	7.92	10.98	11.84	8.08	7.95	10.98	11.77	7.98	7.93	7.90	7.89	10.58	11.32	7.82	7.81	10.60	11.34	7.96	7.80	7.60	7.67	10.59
Medium (201–250 lbs.) med. to choice	8.13	8.09	11.11	12.16	8.26	8.12	11.16	12.26	7.98	7.98	8.00	7.99	10.90	11.63	7.88	7.83	10.68	11.58	8.02	7.91	7.75	7.80	10.75
Light (151–200 lbs.) com. to choice	8.26	8.25	11.21	12.39	8.38	8.30	11.21	12.43	7.85	7.89	8.00	7.97	10.87	11.71	7.83	7.82	10.75	11.61	8.04	7.96	7.88	7.95	10.89
Light lights, (130–150 lbs.) com. to ch	8.10	8.16	10.84	12.15	8.21	8.30	10.90	12.31	7.66	7.56	7.92	7.95	10.77	10.19	.....	.....	10.57	12.17	.....	.....	7.95	8.01	10.95
Packing sows:																							
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	7.23	7.12	10.08	10.85	6.90	6.84	9.31	10.07	6.88	6.88	7.06	6.96	9.16	9.90	7.10	7.06	9.67	10.78	7.10	7.03	6.65	6.62	9.24
Rough (200 lbs. up)	6.93	6.81	9.76	10.31	6.76	6.71	8.90	9.68	5.75	5.75	6.89	6.80	8.52	9.39	6.91	6.86	9.17	10.27	6.87	6.82	6.38	6.42	8.77
Pigs (130 lbs. down) med. to choice	7.29	7.62	10.07	11.44	7.03	7.45	10.10	11.23	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.83	8.00	11.04
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to ch	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	7.42	9.14	10.37	.....	.....	7.16	7.26	10.27	11.13	6.69	6.96	10.46	10.66	.....	.....	7.89	8.00	11.04
SHEEP.																							
Lambs:																							
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	14.44	14.18	14.32	14.35	14.04	13.88	14.63	14.45	13.60	13.25	13.72	13.76	14.20	13.91	13.80	13.76	14.20	13.98	13.86	13.76	13.55	13.50	13.42
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.99	[4] 11.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	11.75	11.28	11.40	11.51	11.25	11.25	11.65	11.24	10.25	10.12	11.12	11.12	11.02	10.79	11.18	11.10	11.32	11.24	11.36	11.32	10.62	10.75	9.92
Feeder, med. to choice	14.42	14.32	12.50	12.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.25	12.25	13.50	13.56	12.40	12.06	13.82	14.12	12.65	12.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	11.70	11.60	12.25	12.37	11.25	11.28	11.88	11.91	9.68	9.62	11.20	11.13	11.70	11.97	11.25	10.95	11.42	11.59	11.36	11.32	10.88	10.88	11.25
Wethers, med. to prime	9.08	8.88	8.95	10.10	8.50	8.50	8.25	10.90	7.12	6.88	8.00	7.92	8.00	9.13	8.30	8.12	8.35	9.11	8.42	8.22	8.00	7.92	7.72
Ewes, med. to choice	7.53	7.12	7.38	8.77	6.88	6.88	7.22	8.07	6.38	6.38	7.20	6.98	6.89	8.21	7.10	6.70	7.10	8.22	7.05	6.88	6.60	6.52	6.48
Ewes, culls and common	5.12	4.88	4.45	5.39	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.83	3.25	3.25	4.32	4.10	4.00	5.07	4.50	4.10	4.20	5.43	3.75	3.75	4.40	4.25	3.23

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[4] Average for two years.

Fresh Meat Trade Slow and Draggy.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Demand for all fresh meats was limited during the week February 26–March 2, and prices except at Boston were mostly downward. Veal declined $2–$7 at New York in contrast with upturns of $3–$6 at Boston. Normal shipments combined with the arrival of overdue cars caused excess supplies of all classes at New York and Philadelphia and was responsible in part for the price declines at these points. Trade was slow and draggy at all markets.

Beef.—Choice steer carcasses were more plentiful than for some time at eastern markets with medium and good grades forming the bulk of receipts, the latter grade showing high average finish and quality. Receipts were considerably in excess of the limited demand which resulted in declines of 50¢–$1. At Chicago the liberal offerings of steer beef were largely of common and medium grades while demand was limited and prices declined around $1 during the week.

COW BEEF RECEIPTS LIGHTER IN EAST.

Receipts of cow beef at eastern markets were somewhat lighter than for the week February 19–24 and prices were relatively more steady than for steers. At Chicago a fair percentage of heifers was included in steer lots, and cows were mostly of medium and good grades. Although receipts of bulls were light, prices on common grades showed slight declines at New York and Chicago. Kosher beef trade was uneven, but supplies were not excessive.

Veal.—After reaching the price peak for the year at New York early in the week the veal market declined sharply, partly because of large receipts of country dressed veal attracted by the high prices. At Boston, however, the light receipts and a considerably improved demand resulted in daily price advances. Receipts at other markets were somewhat greater than during the week February 19–24, and declines ranging $1–$2 resulted. Frozen sides and heavy veal brought $9–$12.

Lamb.—While choice light lamb at eastern markets was in fair demand at steady prices, other grades and heavy lambs were weak to slightly lower, except at Boston where slight gains were made. At Chicago the liberal supplies proved excessive for the slow demand and prices were uneven, with a lower tendency except for desirable light-weight kinds.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton at eastern markets were light to moderate and demand was slow. Prices were steady at Boston and weak to lower elsewhere. At Chicago, while supplies were only moderate, demand was limited and prices declined $1–$2.

Pork.—The fresh pork market was weak and unsettled both at eastern centers and Chicago, although a more stable basis was in evidence toward the end of the week. Prices generally were weak to $1 lower.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Meats.

	Chicago.				New York.			
	Week—			Three-year average.[1]	Week—			Three-year average.[1]
	Feb. 26–Mar. 2, 1923.	Feb. 19–23, 1923.	Feb. 27–Mar. 3, 1922.		Feb. 26–Mar. 2, 1923.	Feb. 19–23, 1923.	Feb. 27–Mar. 3, 1922.	
Fresh beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steers—								
Choice	$16.65	$17.00	$14.75	[2] $16.72	$15.70	$16.25	.....	.....
Good	15.50	15.50	13.95	16.42	13.95	14.50	$13.95	$16.15
Medium	13.70	14.00	12.70	14.47	12.65	13.00	12.50	14.78
Common	11.20	11.50	10.80	12.60	10.90	11.50	11.50	13.48
Cows—								
Good	10.95	11.44	10.65	13.13	11.65	11.88	11.00	13.22
Medium	9.70	10.19	9.50	11.70	10.55	10.50	9.75	12.00
Common	8.50	8.50	8.75	10.77	9.75	9.75	9.25	11.06
Bulls—								
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	.....	[2] 22.53
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.75	8.75	9.00	10.18
Common	7.82	7.81	7.48	8.88	7.90	7.62	8.25	9.42
Fresh veal:								
Choice	19.60	21.62	18.10	21.63	23.80	23.75	21.00	24.67
Good	17.70	19.25	16.90	20.00	22.00	21.75	17.00	21.67
Medium	15.60	17.25	15.50	17.97	19.20	18.50	15.50	19.50
Common	13.70	14.88	13.35	15.27	15.40	14.50	13.25	16.75
Fresh pork cuts:								
Loins—								
8–10 lbs. average	14.65	15.81	19.30	22.50	16.45	16.88	20.90	24.57
10–12 lbs. average	13.50	14.69	18.35	21.48	15.20	15.75	19.50	23.07
12–14 lbs. average	12.75	13.69	17.40	19.93	14.20	14.75	18.50	21.53
14–16 lbs. average	12.25	12.69	16.40	[2] 16.55	13.60	14.00	17.50	19.90
16 lbs. and over	11.50	11.69	15.40	[2] 15.50	12.90	13.50	16.50	[2] 17.10
Shoulders—								
Skinned	11.50	12.00	15.30	16.37	13.00	13.12	16.50	17.87
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	10.95	11.62	13.85	15.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	10.45	11.12	13.25	14.42	11.60	11.88	15.50	16.50
Butts—								
Boston style	12.90	13.56	17.10	18.58	15.50	15.62	19.00	20.87
Fresh lamb and mutton:								
Lamb—								
Choice	23.50	24.12	29.50	27.60	24.90	25.75	28.90	26.43
Good	21.00	22.88	28.50	25.77	23.90	24.75	27.40	24.97
Medium	19.20	21.00	26.60	23.97	22.60	22.62	25.30	23.13
Common	17.40	18.75	24.10	21.37	20.70	21.00	22.80	[2] 23.30
Mutton—								
Good	12.95	14.38	17.50	18.07	14.10	15.50	17.50	16.80
Medium	11.10	12.25	15.50	15.83	12.55	13.50	15.50	14.97
Common	8.70	9.88	12.50	13.38	11.05	11.88	14.50	12.87

[1] Based on average prices for following weeks: Feb. 29–Mar. 5, 1920; Feb. 28–Mar. 4, 1921; Feb. 27–Mar. 3, 1922.
[2] Two years only.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Commodity.	Week— Feb. 26–Mar. 2, 1923.	Week— Feb. 19–23, 1923.	Week— Feb. 27–Mar. 3, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14–16 pounds average	$21.50	$21.62	$31.25	$30.00
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14–16 pounds average	19.75	19.50	28.00	27.50
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 pounds average	12.75	13.00	17.75	17.96
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 pounds average	29.50	30.00	34.50	40.12
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 pounds average	20.75	21.25	26.00	28.92
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 pounds average	13.62	14.38	15.12	17.21
Backs, D. S., 14–16 pounds average	11.00	11.00	12.12	14.83
Pure lard, tierces	13.38	13.12	14.00	17.04
Compound lard, tierces	13.25	13.88	13.88	15.92

[1] Based on average prices of following weeks: Feb. 29–Mar. 5, 1920; Feb. 28–Mar. 4, 1921; Feb. 27–Mar. 3, 1922.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs, February 26–March 3, 1923.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Monday	241	$7.91	198	$8.04	184	$7.13	219	$7.80	241	$7.54	234	$7.77	212	$7.70
Tuesday	240	8.05	205	8.24	175	7.89	221	8.00	240	7.72	237	7.94	206	7.82
Wednesday	241	8.02	203	8.32	177	7.66	221	7.95	249	7.73	237	7.87	220	7.73
Thursday	236	8.08	195	8.33	184	7.83	220	8.02	244	7.75	244	7.94	217	7.78
Friday	245	8.09	205	8.25	188	7.84	224	8.01	252	7.86	247	7.98	213	7.78
Saturday	240	8.14	180	8.36	183	7.72	223	8.03	242	7.93	242	8.02	211	7.84
Average:														
Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923	240	8.02	191	8.40	182	7.73	221	7.94	245	7.76	239	7.92	214	7.76
Feb. 19–24, 1923	238	7.98	204	8.12	184	7.83	222	7.92	246	7.77	237	7.84	219	7.81
Feb. 25–Mar. 2, 1922	236	11.00	192	11.12	....	.....	215	10.77	240	10.60	....	.....	228	10.74

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week February 26–March 3, 1923.

Market.	Cattle and calves. Receipts.	Cattle and calves. Shipments.	Cattle and calves. Local slaughter.	Hogs. Receipts.	Hogs. Shipments.	Hogs. Local slaughter.	Sheep. Receipts.	Sheep. Shipments.	Sheep. Local slaughter.
Chicago	76,407	18,938	57,469	194,863	52,241	142,622	70,926	25,628	45,298
Denver [1]	6,700	3,931	2,170	10,612	692	9,112	32,134	25,604	4,924
East St. Louis	17,352	7,094	10,326	81,181	36,435	47,102	4,508	257	2,702
Fort Worth	10,341	1,600	5,807	13,446	2,204	10,122	1,932	.....	1,698
Indianapolis [1]	7,239	2,895	4,495	34,069	9,121	24,588	368	357	215
Kansas City	42,334	16,543	23,821	72,101	11,092	61,295	24,880	3,179	21,205
Oklahoma City	8,265	2,049	5,969	12,546	1,073	12,528	80	18	80
Omaha	31,202	12,424	18,089	92,151	38,240	53,808	70,192	24,834	42,059
St. Joseph [1]	12,653	4,383	9,044	62,104	7,174	55,571	31,309	8,361	22,909
St. Paul [1]	24,628	6,825	16,690	79,023	13,709	67,372	5,450	697	2,405
Sioux City	11,839	6,046	6,699	60,712	20,830	42,965	3,064	245	3,018
Wichita [1]	2,860	3,901	1,678	140	822	10,109	.....	.....	253
Total	251,820	86,629	162,257	712,948	193,553	537,194	244,843	89,180	146,766
Total, Feb. 19–24	252,948	101,030	146,974	821,237	295,865	514,328	251,414	88,172	143,441

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 2.

Grain

Grain Markets Were Unsettled During Week.

Grain markets were unsettled during the week ending March 3. Private estimates of supplies and probable consumptive demand were conflicting and caused slight fluctuations in the future market. Drought conditions in the Southwest, together with the farm credits bill passed by Congress toward the last of the week were strengthening factors, while the small export demand and lower competitive prices from other countries were bearish factors.

Wheat future prices fluctuated over a range of about 2¢ during the week and closed at $1.17 for the May and $1.13⅝ for the July. This was ¾¢ lower than the prevailing prices at the close of the previous week.

CORN PRICES EXHIBITED STRENGTH.

Corn prices maintained independent strength during the week and both May and July closed slightly above the previous week's prices with May quoted at Chicago at 74⅜¢ and July at 75½¢. Primary receipts of all grains increased during the week, but the increase in the corn receipts was much larger than for the other grains, as is indicated in the following table:

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Week—		Week—		Week—	
	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	5,786,000	5,161,000	10,947,000	6,997,000	3,738,000	3,186,000
Primary shipments	3,190,000	2,453,000	4,345,000	3,471,000	4,138,000	2,927,000
Visible supply	47,507,000	47,495,000	27,529,000	25,260,000	27,683,000	29,275,000
Receipts at:	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	155	147	2,696	2,762	422	441
Minneapolis	1,558	1,120	166	111	174	146
St. Louis	541	481	678	519	186	189
Kansas City	981	1,063	344	372	96	95
Cincinnati	98	98	107	104	33	20
New York	357	163	334	132	55	27

The demand for cash wheat at Chicago was less urgent than for some time past and premiums for No. 2 Red wheat were reduced

(Concluded on page 207, column 2.)

Daily Closing Prices of Grain Futures, February 24–March 2, 1923.

WHEAT.

Market.	Future.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago	May	117¾	117¾	118⅞	118½	118¾	118⅝
	July	118⅛	113⅝	115½	115⅝	115½	115⅝
Kansas City	May	109½	109⅜	110⅞	111	111	110¾
	July	106½	106½	107⅞	108	108¼	108
Minneapolis	May	118⅝	117⅞	119	119	119	119⅛
	July	118	117	118½	118⅝	118⅝	119
Winnepeg	May	113⅝	112½	114	114¼	114¼	113⅞
	July	114	113½	114¼	115⅜	115⅜	114⅞
Liverpool	May	120⅛	119⅝	119⅞	120⅛	120⅜	120¼

CORN.

Chicago	May	74¼	73½	74½	74½	75⅜	75½
	July	75½	74½	75½	75⅝	76½	76⅜
Kansas City	May	71	70⅝	71⅞	71⅜	72⅛	71⅞
	July	72¼	71⅝	72½	72½	73⅜	73¼

OATS.

Chicago	May	44½	44¼	44½	45	45½	45⅛
	July	43⅜	43⅞	44½	44⅜	45	45⅝
Kansas City	May	43¼	42½	42⅜	43½	43⅞	43½
	July	43⅛	43	43	43	42⅝	42⅞

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weekly Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets.

WHEAT.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.		
	Feb. 24–Mar. 2, 1923.	Feb. 17–23, 1923.	Feb. 25–Mar. 3, 1922.	Feb. 24–Mar. 2, 1923.	Feb. 17–23, 1923.	Feb. 25–Mar. 3, 1922.
CHICAGO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Dark Northern Spring..No. 1	127	.....	151	4	.....	1
Northern Spring.....No. 1	.....	128	.....	.....	1	2
Hard Winter.....No. 2	119	121	141	19	13	23
Yellow Hard Winter....No. 2	119	122	141	11	14	3
Red Winter.....No. 2	133	136	140	3	8	1
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Dark Northern Spring...No. 1	131	133	165	480	228	69
No. 2	123	125	160	64	45	33
No. 3	117	120	154	33	16	90
Northern Spring.....No. 1	125	127	156	192	142	4
No. 2	121	124	150	123	93	2
No. 3	118	121	141	64	52	10
Amber Durum.....No. 2	106	107	135	14	23	12
KANSAS CITY.						
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 2	118	119	147	14	13	89
Hard Winter.....No. 2	114	115	136	158	136	160
No. 3	114	114	135	213	183	81
Yellow Hard Winter....No. 2	111	113	.....	6	2	.....
Red Winter.....No. 2	126	129	.....	5	2	.....
No. 3	121	126	134	23	22	21
OMAHA.						
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 2	116	119	138	12	12	1
Hard Winter.....No. 2	110	112	132	108	76	48
No. 3	110	112	127	24	22	13
Yellow Hard Winter....No. 2	110	112	127	10	9	7
ST. LOUIS.						
Red Winter.....No. 2	135	141	144	27	24	23
No. 3	130	137	138	88	76	51
CORN.						
CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 2	73	74	62	30	29	39
No. 3	72	73	61	125	126	99
Yellow.....No. 2	73	74	62	96	86	232
No. 3	72	73	61	438	426	508
Mixed.....No. 2	73	74	61	42	36	103
No. 3	71	72	60	277	241	277
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Yellow.....No. 3	66	67	56	55	32	91
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 2	71	71	57	41	40	81
Yellow.....No. 2	73	72	57	30	20	43
Mixed.....No. 2	71	71	57	23	30	70
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 2	68	69	55	35	27	40
Yellow.....No. 2	68	68	55	84	62	63
Mixed.....No. 2	67	68	54	35	20	22
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 2	74	74	61	60	49	40
Yellow.....No. 2	75	75	61	85	48	41
No. 3	73	73	59	86	72	51
OATS.						
CHICAGO.						
White.....No. 3	44	44	38	187	194	255
MINNEAPOLIS.						
White.....No. 3	40	41	37	78	61	134
KANSAS CITY.						
White.....No. 3	45	44	38	8	18	20
OMAHA.						
White.....No. 3	42	42	36	31	16	19
ST. LOUIS.						
White.....No. 3	46	46	38	52	44	125
RYE.						
CHICAGO.						
No. 2.....	84	86	102	20	14	5
MINNEAPOLIS.						
Western.....No. 2	78	81	98	176	109	42

Fruits and Vegetables

Carlot Shipments Continue to Increase.

Carlot movement of fruits and vegetables during the week ending March 3 was heavier than it has been since November. This upward trend is similar to that which occurred in March of last year. Total shipments of apples and nine vegetables were almost 10,900 cars, an increase of 25% over the preceding week and about 2,950 cars more than were forwarded during the same period a year ago. Potato shipments alone increased 30%; celery and lettuce movement was 40% heavier than the week before. Decreases occurred in shipments of sweet potatoes and cauliflower.

Lighter receipts at consuming centers and delayed harvesting of certain vegetables in the South were among the causes of higher prices for northern products. Wholesale markets advanced for most of the important lines, cabbage especially reaching high levels.

APPLE SHIPMENTS HEAVY DURING WEEK.

Apples.—Apple shippers are rushing to market the heavy supplies which remained in storage, the rapid approach of spring and the higher market prices having caused large shipments during the past week. About 1,260 cars came from Western States, which is more than at any time since the middle of January. Washington forwarded 1,040 cars, 17% more than the previous week and an increase of 134% over the early March shipments last year. Eastern sections shipping barreled stock sent 725 cars to market, of which 640 came from New York. This is a gain of 75 cars over New York's movement the preceding week and 70% increase over the corresponding period a year ago. During the past three months this volume of apples from barrel areas has been equaled only twice, the second week of February and again about the middle of December. New York's output was the largest since last November.

Reports obtained by the International Apple Shippers' Association indicate that 47,510 barrels and 45,020 boxes of apples were exported during the week ending February 24. Most of these went to the British Isles and Norway. Forwardings of barreled stock have decreased steadily since January. A peak of 150,000 boxes was reached the second week of February, but since that time the exports have fallen off. Total exports this season to February 24 are given as 1,527,752 barrels and 2,776,813 boxes. This is the equivalent of about 8,730 cars of barreled and 3,700 cars of boxed apples. To March 3, shipments of boxed stock within the United States had filled 42,175 cars or about 20% less than last season to date, and movement from barrel areas showed an increase of almost 100%, amounting to 57,600 cars. Total shipments this season have already filled nearly 100,000 cars, or 11,500 more than during all of last season.

At western New York shipping points best grades of apples were in good demand and the market advanced 25¢–50¢ per barrel. Cold-storage Baldwins, A-2½-inch, closed at $4.75–$5 f. o. b., with some sales up to $5.50. Greenings brought mostly $4.75, with Ben Davis and Roxbury Russets ranging $4–$4.25. A firm tone also prevailed at northwestern shipping points. Top price of $6 per barrel was reported in many city markets. In addition to liberal arrivals by rail, New York received about 25 carloads of Washington and Oregon apples by boat, via the canal. Extra Fancy boxed Winesaps weakened to a close of $2.25–$2.50 in that market, but Chicago showed a stronger tendency.

CABBAGE PRICES RISE FURTHER.

Cabbage.—Still higher cabbage prices prevailed in most wholesale markets, but there were signs of reaction. Demand at western New York loading points had slackened somewhat. Although a few f. o. b. sales were made at $55–$70 per ton, the general price was $60–$65, a gain of $10 during the week. In jobbing centers, a level of $70–$80 was reached for northern cabbage. Texas flat type broke all records at $110–$120 per ton in Pittsburgh and St. Louis, but closed $10 lower in the former city and slow and dull at $85 in St. Louis. Florida pointed type strengthened to a range of $3–$3.25 per 1½-bushel hamper. Shipments of second crop from Louisiana and South Carolina increased to 50 cars, while movement from Florida, Texas, and Alabama showed a gain of 150%, following better weather conditions. New York forwarded only 260 cars and Wisconsin 42.

Onions.—Total movement of onions increased 110 cars to 473, of which Ohio shipped about one-fourth. Forwardings in Massachusetts and New York were 30% heavier, or 140 cars. During most of the week, onion supplies in New York City were limited. Price advances of 25¢ per 100-lb. sack occurred in that market, and a jump of 50¢ in Pittsburgh. As Spanish imports decrease a firmer tone appears in sales of that stock; crates were jobbing at $1.75. The Fort Worth carlot market weakened to a close of $2.50–$2.65 per sack for California Australian Browns.

POTATOES HIGHER IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Potatoes.—The carlot movement of potatoes increased about 1,200 cars. Shipments were heavier from Maine, New York, Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Supplies were limited in eastern markets and prices made a net gain of 15¢–50¢ per 100 pounds. In Pittsburgh, where the demand temporarily exceeded the supply, an advance of $1.30 occurred when Round Whites ruled $2.65. A steady to firm tone prevailed in midwestern cities. At Maine and New York shipping points leading varieties advanced 15¢–25¢ and Northern Round Whites closed at 10¢–22¢ above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous products.—California *cauliflower* was steady to firm in consuming markets at $2–$2.75 per crate. Shipments were lighter. Florida New French Strain *celery* strengthened in New York and Pittsburgh to a range of $2.75–$3.25 per crate, but was weaker in other markets at $2–$2.75. Golden Self-blanching was firm at $2.50–$3.25. Prices at shipping points held at $1.50–$1.75. California Golden Heart celery was firm at $5.50–$6.50. Shipments increased about 40%. Florida head *lettuce* held in New York at $3.25–$3.50 per 1½-bushel hamper. California Iceberg type advanced 25¢–50¢ in leading markets to $3.50–$4.50 per crate and was steady at $1.75–$2 f. o. b. shipping points. Shipments increased from all sections. Texas Savoy *spinach* was steady in most markets at $1.10–$1.25 per bushel basket. Limited supplies in Boston and Philadelphia caused prices to advance to $1.50–$1.75. South Carolina stock sold 50¢ higher in New York at $3–$3.50 per barrel. Shipments from Texas were heavier. New Jersey and Delaware *sweet potatoes* were generally weaker in eastern markets at 50¢–$1.25 per bushel hamper. Tennessee Nancy Halls sold 5¢–15¢ below last week's range. Shipments decreased.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables, f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Commodity.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Feb. 26, 1923.	Mar. 6, 1922.
Potatoes....	Presque Isle, Me..	100 lbs. bulk..	$1.00–1.05	$0.85 –0.90	$1.31–1.41
	Rochester, N. Y ..	100 lbs. sacked	1.25–1.35	1.05 –1.10	1.81–1.88
	Grand Rapids, Mich.	.....do.....	.85– .90	.62½– .68	1.55–1.62
	Waupaca, Wis.....	.....do.....	.75– .80	.65 – .70	1.50–1.60
	Minneapolis, Minn	.....do.....	.70– .80	.70	1.55
	Greeley, Colo.....	.....do.....	.44– .50	.45 – .52	[1].90–1.00
	Idaho Falls, Idaho	.....do.....	.50	.45	[1].00–1.10
Apples.....	Rochester, N. Y ..	Barrel.....	4.75–5.00	4.50 –4.75	7.50
	Spokane, Wash ...	Box.....	1.50–1.70	1.35 –1.50	2.00–2.65
Celery.....	Sanford, Fla.....	Crate.....	1.50–1.75	1.50 –1.75	2.10–2.25
Lettuce.....	El Centro, Calif...	.....do.....	1.75–2.00	1.80 –2.00	.....
Spinach.....	Laredo, Tex.....	Bushel.....	.50– .55	.50	.....

[1] Wagonloads cash to grower.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Commodity.	Week— Feb. 25–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 18–24, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 4, 1922.	Total this season to Mar. 3.	Total last season to Mar. 4.	5-season average to Mar. 3.	Grand total last season.	Average total for past 5-seasons.
Apples:								
Box areas.....	1,263	1,096	566	42,175	53,812	38,956	56,294	38,301
Barrel areas.....	726	643	411	57,605	29,020	46,693	32,078	44,242
Cabbage:								
1922 crop.....	445	354	198	39,550	30,576	30,865	30,996	28,006
1923 crop.....	263	103	754	1,115	3,484	1,931	39,550	.....
Cauliflower.....	238	288	116	3,360	3,100	2,748	4,335	2,942
Celery:								
1922 crop.....	97	88	22	14,211	11,532	9,796	11,640	8,559
1923 crop.....	439	292	471	2,228	1,954	1,477	14,211	.....
Lettuce.....	922	666	494	9,090	7,488	6,333	21,997	13,014
Onions.....	173	363	193	27,401	20,271	22,974	20,767	22,626
Potatoes:								
Sweet.....	421	489	264	17,763	16,005	14,368	19,291	14,781
White.....	5,101	3,900	4,152	190,933	185,825	164,132	238,285	188,698
Spinach.....	179	128	82	2,998	2,102	1,858	4,654	3,383
Vegetables, mixed.....	330	329	229	2,846	2,370	2,307	19,676	13,737
Total.....	10,897	8,739	7,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Commodity; Prices are for Variety or Varieties Specified in Commodity Headings.

POTATOES. (Prices quoted on Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites, per 100 pounds.)

Market.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Week Feb. 27-Mar. 5, 1923.	Week Feb. 20-26, 1923.	Week Feb. 28-Mar. 6, 1922.	Jan. 1-Mar. 5, 1923.	Jan. 1-Mar. 6, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Feb. 26, 1923.	Mar. 6, 1922.
New York	298	269	264	2,642	3,301	$1.75-2.00	$1.40-1.50	$2.00-2.15
Boston	150	277	188	1,849	1,762	1.50-1.60	1.35-1.45	1.90-2.00
Philadelphia	85	69	77	835	1,024	1.50-1.60	1.35-1.45	2.00-2.15
Baltimore	18	11	53	145	[1] 111	1.60-1.65	1.40-1.45	2.15-2.25
Pittsburgh	65	50	109	698	1,066	2.00	1.40-1.45	2.15
Cincinnati	75	43	40	397	375	1.15-1.25	1.10-1.15	2.05-2.10
Chicago	425	275	307	2,765	2,693	[2] .95-1.05	[2] 1.00-1.05	[2] 1.75-1.85
St. Louis	103	67	118	706	881	[3] 1.40	[3] 1.15	[3] 2.20
Kansas City	140	100	124	1,413	1,261	[2 3] 1.35	[2 3] 1.20-1.25	[2 3] 2.10

SWEET POTATOES. (Prices quoted on New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties, per bushel hamper.)

New York	56	63	9	565	378	$0.75-1.25	$0.75-1.25	$1.75-2.25
Boston	8	6	15	96	99	1.00-1.10	1.00	1.75-2.00
Philadelphia	10	6	15	72	114	.50-.65	.60	1.75
Baltimore	10	8	7	100	[1] 26	.50-.60	.50-.60	1.60-1.65
Pittsburgh	49	42	17	338	242	.65-.90	.85-1.00	1.65-1.90
Cincinnati	9	8	10	89	93	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.00-1.05	[4] 1.15
Chicago	44	41	20	319	277	[4] .90-1.00	[4] 1.10-1.15	[4] 1.25-1.35
St. Louis	9	13	9	65	37	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.00
Kansas City	8	5	4	44	32	[4] 1.10-1.15	[4] 1.10-1.15	[4] 1.15-1.25

CABBAGE. (Prices quoted on New York and Northern Danish Type, bulk per ton.)

New York	58	81	97	597	825	$60.00-65.00	$50.00-60.00	$50.00
Boston	20	19	14	243	222	[5] 3.50-4.00	[5] 2.75-3.00	[5] 2.50
Philadelphia	34	50	56	434	513	65.00-75.00	45.00-60.00	40.00-50.00
Baltimore	18	19	38	223	[1] 94	68.00-70.00	50.00	40.00
Pittsburgh	26	20	28	227	309	70.00-80.00	55.00-60.00	50.00
Cincinnati	14	4	25	109	170	70.00-75.00	50.00-60.00	45.00-50.00
Chicago	47	39	54	472	648	65.00-70.00	60.00-65.00	.....
St. Louis	31	25	25	249	405	65.00	60.00	.....
Kansas City	17	18	8	170	177	[6] 4.00	[6] 3.50-3.75	.....

ONIONS. (Prices Quoted on Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Globes, per 100-lb. sack.)

New York	110	108	20	1,192	682	$3.10-3.25	$2.90-3.00	$8.25-8.50
Boston	44	11	22	286	211	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	8.25-8.50
Philadelphia	31	22	27	312	265	3.15	3.00	8.25
Baltimore	7	5	8	98	[1] 27	3.00-3.25	3.00	8.00-8.50
Pittsburgh	10	27	12	207	179	3.00-3.25	2.25-2.50	7.50-7.75
Cincinnati	5	5	3	53	51	3.00	2.75-3.00	7.75
Chicago	59	29	12	281	252	2.50-2.75	2.55-2.75	6.75-7.25
St. Louis	19	18	5	126	87	[7] 2.25	[7] 2.00-2.25	[7] 7.50-8.00
Kansas City	29	14	7	157	122	[7] 2.25-2.50	[7] 2.25-2.50	[7] 8.00-8.25

APPLES. (Prices Quoted on New York Baldwins, A 2½ inches, per barrel.)

New York	171	96	99	1,505	767	$5.25-5.50	$5.25-5.50	$7.75-8.00
Boston	11	9	5	95	49	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.50	8.00
Philadelphia	31	43	27	310	218	5.25-5.50	5.50	7.75
Baltimore	5	4	10	116	[1] 40	5.50	5.00-5.50	7.50
Pittsburgh	69	56	43	634	386	5.50-6.00	4.75-5.25	7.50-8.00
Cincinnati	24	17	15	156	140	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	7.50-7.75
Chicago	32	27	16	317	110	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	7.50-8.00
Kansas City	7	2	0	19	1	[8] 5.00-5.50	[8] 4.50-5.00	.....

APPLES. (Prices Quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, Medium to Large, per box.)

New York	138	105	127	1,353	1,453	$2.00-2.50	$2.25-2.50	$3.50-4.00
Boston	17	4	22	278	162	[9] 1.90-3.10	[9] 1.75-2.75	3.00-3.50
Philadelphia	29	28	47	342	341	2.25-2.75	2.25	3.00-3.50
Pittsburgh	37	23	28	341	227	2.00-2.50	2.25-2.50	3.00-3.25
Chicago	109	93	81	1,748	496	2.25-2.65	2.50	2.75-3.25
Kansas City	12	12	14	301	126	2.50	[10] 2.25	[10] 3.00

[1] Incomplete.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Tenn. and Ark. Nancy Halls.
[5] Per barrel.
[6] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] Midwestern Jonathans.
[9] Auction sales.
[10] Northwestern Jonathans.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF GRAIN MARKET.

(Concluded from page 205.)

5¢–6¢ per bushel. Hard Winter wheat, however, held firm at slightly increased premiums. Local and outside mills were the principal buyers of the spot offerings.

Wheat prices were but little changed at Minneapolis for the week with No. 1 Dark Northern selling within a range of 1¢–20¢ over the May future price. Within the range, however, there were declines of 3¢–4¢ in prices paid for wheat from certain stations. There was some improvement in the export demand for Durum, which resulted in some shipping sales. The basis for the best qualities of Amber Durum advanced to 9¢ over the May future.

Cash wheat prices in Kansas City followed closely the trend of future prices. Improved crop conditions as a result of recent rains were expected by the trade to cause a freer movement of wheat from the country However, current prices were said to be considered too low by the producers which might offset the effect of the improved weather conditions. Domestic milling demand was small in volume, and only small lots of wheat were sold to the east and to the northwest. Premiums for Red Winter wheat were reduced from 2¢–3¢ per bushel during the week at St. Louis, but Hard Winter wheat prices were steady. No. 2 Hard Winter sold at the close of the week at about the May future prices. The receipts were of moderate volume, but met with a good demand.

An unsatisfactory export situation was reported from practically all the markets. Several cargoes of wheat from Argentina were reported enroute to Europe unsold, but which were being offered at discounts of 3¢–5¢ per bushel under offerings from American shippers. The small export demand has not been sufficient to move the accumulation at Buffalo and Atlantic coast ports, and exporters have been offering this grain at 4¢–5¢ under replacement costs in an effort to move it. Considerable quantities are afloat at Buffalo which must be unloaded by April 1, but exporters are having difficulty in moving the grain. Durum wheat appears to be about the only kind that is in demand for export. Exporters at New Orleans were offering wheat on a price basis which was materially lower than that prevailing at Kansas City. Canadian exporters were also offering wheat at lower prices than those prevailing in the United States.

Local and outside dealers bought corn freely during the first half of the week at Chicago, and local elevators also entered the market later in the week. Large amounts of corn bought to arrive for February shipment were reported to have been bought back by shippers because of their inability to get cars. Some grain was also bought back because it could be sold at other points at higher prices. New offerings from the country were of small volume, although a purchase by a local firm on a special bid amounting to about 75,000 bushels was reported on Friday. Interior industries were generally offering better than Chicago prices.

At Kansas City the demand for both corn and oats was comparatively light. Most inquiries were reported from Texas and surrounding States, but sales were of small volume. The Southwest appears still to be fairly well supplied with grain so that no important demand is expected to develop for about 30 days. The mild weather during a good part of the winter restricted feeding demand in near-by territory, and feeders did not accumulate stocks, so that sales to this section were less than normal for this season of the year.

Oats were higher because of light receipts, and a good shipping demand. Oats were also in very good demand at Chicago. Prices were strong at the close of the week, the decrease in the visible supply being a sustaining factor. Cereal dealers were active buyers for the No. 2 White oats, and seed dealers paid as high as 48½¢ for No. 1 White oats. There was a good shipping demand from the South, especially from Kentucky and the Virginias.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week, Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923:	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	1,110	1,868	6	58	506
Gulf ports [2]	476	415	21	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	183	.....	.....	308	.....
Total	1,769	2,283	27	366	506
Feb. 19-24, 1923	608	1,619	57	322	722
Feb. 27-Mar. 4, 1922	2,628	7,235	310	126	291
Total:					
July 1, 1922-Mar. 3, 1923	109,004	44,492	13,363	19,182	30,984
July 1, 1921-Mar. 4, 1922	158,240	59,667	1,111	18,800	8,077

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur (Tex.).
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Prices Declined During Week.

Losing the support of buying for February contracts in Chicago, and under the influence of an unexpected increase in production and receipts, the butter markets during the week ending March 3 became very weak and declined sharply.

After it became evident that the market for cars of centralized butter in Chicago for February delivery was oversold, that more cars had been sold than were readily available, the prices on these grades advanced sharply. It was generally expected that the markets would weaken as soon as the February deal was closed. In other words, the sentiment of the trade was for lower prices, and as soon as the last car was delivered there was no demand except for the most urgent needs.

PRODUCTION AND RECEIPTS HEAVIER.

Indications of an increase in the make made the position of the markets even weaker. Delayed shipments began to arrive, and though the supply of butter on the markets was not large—in fact it was smaller than the week before—the movement into consuming channels was slow and dealers had difficulty in clearing current arrivals.

Among the reports which indicated the trend of production was that of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association for the week ending February 24, which showed that the make of 98 plants had increased 12.8% over the week before and 26.1% over the corresponding week of last year. This report became available on Wednesday and increased the sentiment for lower prices.

More nearly real in their influence, however, were the receipts at the four markets, which during the week under review were considerably heavier than the week before and which brought dealers face to face with the problem of moving heavier supplies into limited outlets. The logical course appeared to be to force prices to a level where buyers would take larger quantities. The sharp reductions of the week bear mute evidence that this was done.

As already stated, the increase in production and receipts was unexpected. An increase is unusual at this time of the year, but a study of the circumstances reveals some of the probable causes. It will be remembered that during the recent severe weather, there was a sharp decrease in the visible supply of butter. Creameries reported a sharp decrease in the make, due to the failure of farmers to deliver cream. Some creameries were closed for several days, and nearly all were affected by the weather to some extent. Shipments already on the way also suffered delay.

Cheese Market Somewhat Unsettled.

Conditions on the cheese markets were more or less unsettled during the week ending March 3, and the general tone was no more than steady. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the week was the lack of buying interest which dealers had expected would develop following the resumption of normal shipping out of the producing sections in Wisconsin.

Reports from Wisconsin differed, some dealers having had fairly good business, while others reported business as dull and draggy. It was apparent that buyers, both at primary markets and at distributing markets, were holding off in the expectation of lower prices. Butter markets may have been of some influence in this connection, for following a period during which butter prices held fairly steady in spite of an unsettled undertone, some rather sharp declines occurred.

DISTRIBUTING MARKETS LACKED SNAP.

Liberal offerings from country points to dealers in distributing markets indicated that stocks in the country were still heavy. It is known that receipts at warehouses were heavy for a number of days after the snowstorms which occurred during the middle of February. Apparently, however, Wisconsin dealers have made heavy shipments, although if cheese was sent out on consignment, the reduction in stocks through this means would not strengthen markets. It is evident that dealers in the city markets do not have confidence in the present market on fresh goods, for the general policy is to keep goods on the move.

Demand for fresh cheese has not increased, as it was expected to a few weeks ago, partly because of quality, but also because prices have remained high. Held cheese is firm all around, and with stocks of fancy grades becoming scarcer every week, dealers look for no change in this situation, although prices may change in sympathy with fresh cheese prices.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese for Week February 26–March 3, 1923.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	52½	52½	52½	53	44½
Tuesday	52½	52½	52½	53	43½
Wednesday	51	51½	52	52	44½
Thursday	49	48½	50	50	43½
Friday	48½	47	49	49	43½
Saturday	48½	47½	49½	49	43½
Average:					
Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923	50.34	49.92	50.92	51.00	43.87
Feb. 19–24, 1923	51.30	52.10	51.20	52.10	44.75
Feb. 27–Mar. 4, 1922	37.58	37.16	37.50	37.58	34.96

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 Fresh Twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	26–26½	24–24½	26½–27½	22	24½
Tuesday	26–26½	24–24½	26½–27½	21½	24
Wednesday	26–26½	24–24½	26½–27½	21½	23½
Thursday	26–26½	24–24½	26½–27½	21½	23½
Friday	26–26½	23–24½	26½–27½	22½	23½
Saturday	26–26½	23–24½	26½–27½	22½	.....
Average:					
Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923	26.25	24.17	27.00	21.92	23.75
Feb. 19–24, 1923	26.15	24.25	27.50	22.10	24.00
Feb. 27–Mar. 4, 1922	20.25	19.96	20.25	20.37	18.70

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	53½	Friday	46
Tuesday	53½	Saturday	46½
Wednesday	51		
Thursday	48	Average	49.75

Movement at Five Markets.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 27–Mar. 4, 1922.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,111,160	10,234,012	9,398,395
Receipts since Jan. 1	94,340,052	83,228,892	86,855,846
Put into cold storage	900,480	576,742	362,274
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,979,012	1,601,729	3,299,473
Change during week	−1,078,532	−1,024,987	−2,937,199
Total holdings	5,422,247	6,500,779	14,698,005
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,772,126	2,697,987	2,282,204
Receipts since Jan. 1	27,347,243	23,575,117	23,525,110
Put into cold storage	364,463	465,898	148,364
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,202,873	1,083,178	1,101,406
Change during week	−638,410	−617,280	−953,042
Total holdings	7,564,431	8,202,841	5,203,444
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,983,634	5,106,579	2,656,026
Receipts since Jan. 1	69,345,666	65,362,032	39,645,610
Put into cold storage	1,569,966	1,985,972	788,159
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,409,422	3,271,736	3,800,044
Change during week	−2,839,456	−1,285,764	−3,011,885
Total holdings	80,751,004	83,590,460	62,668,771
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	263,124	257,801	368,509
Receipts since Jan. 1	2,009,416	1,746,292	2,076,748
Put into cold storage	1,614	1,789	2,815
Withdrawn from cold storage	5,626	20,825	2,057
Change during week	−4,012	−19,036	+758
Total holdings	1,712	5,724	2,827

Hay and Feed

Hay Prices Steady During Week.

The hay market registered but few price changes during the week ending March 3. Receipts were of moderate volume and in most instances were about equal to the limited demand. Continued wintry weather in New England and the Northeastern States restricted movement to markets in that section. In the Central West country roads were in bad condition and in the Southwest farming activities were getting under way, both of which restricted movement from those territories. There was a slight improvement in the southern demand as the supply of locally grown feed was becoming exhausted. Altogether the movement of hay for the current year to date has been about normal as compared with the previous year, as is shown in the accompanying table.

Timothy.—A weaker tone prevailed in the Boston market during the week. Receipts increased slightly and reports of hay in transit indicated that a good amount of hay would probably arrive upon the market within a few days. The better grades continued in light supply, however, and sold at fairly firm prices. There was a slight accumulation of the poorer grades and these were slow of sale. Rye straw was in very light supply and held firm at $29 per ton, which was an advance of $1 per ton over the previous week's prices. There was also a scarcity of straight rye straw in New York and holders were asking $31 per ton for the best grades.

(Concluded on page 213, column 2.)

Feed Prices Showed Slight Fluctuations.

Fluctuations in the prices of feedstuffs during the week ending March 3 were very slight. Oil meals showed a somewhat easier tendency, but corn feeds and flour-mill by-products held fairly steady.

Mill offerings for prompt shipment were light because of the fact that many mills, especially those manufacturing flour, are still behind in filling January and February contracts. Transit offerings were equally small, but those for future shipment were quite liberal. The interior demand was light and was confined mostly to single car lots to take care of immediate requirements.

STOCKS NORMAL IN MOST SECTIONS.

Stocks in most feeding sections were reported as normal. In the Northeastern States the recent severe winter weather resulted in an improved inquiry, and a number of retail dealers indicated rather light stocks. Many, however, reported having feed in transit, which was delayed because of transportation conditions.

Wheat mill feeds.—The production of wheat feeds in the Northwest was estimated to be about 3,000 tons greater than during the previous week and the output of southwestern mills also showed substantial improvement. The demand for bran was fair in most feeding sections.

An excellent inquiry developed in southwestern markets for shorts to take care of an enlarged spring-feeding demand, the Southeast, Louisiana, and Texas being the principal outlets. Flour middlings and reddog were quiet and sold at unchanged prices.

Interior stocks were considered good and storage stocks of bran and middlings were thought to be in excess of those normally held at this season of the year. Shipments were fair. Feed deliveries

(Concluded on page 213, column 2.)

Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, March 3, 1923.

[Per ton—carload lots.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																				
Timothy and clover:																				
No. 1 timothy	$26.50	$29.50	$23.00	$20.00	$20.50	$23.50		$25.50	$24.00	$25.00	$24.00	$18.75	$22.50	$23.00	$16.50	$20.50		$16.25		
No. 2 timothy	24.50	27.50	21.00	17.50	19.50	21.50		23.50		23.00	22.00	17.50	21.00	19.00	15.00	17.00		14.00		
No. 1 light clover mixed		28.00	20.00	18.00	18.50	22.50		24.00	23.50			17.50		19.00	15.00			15.00		
No. 1 medium clover mixed														16.00						
No. 1 clover mixed	23.00			18.50	17.50	21.50			23.00			16.50			14.50			14.00		
No. 1 clover				17.50	16.50	20.50						16.50		15.00	15.50	18.00		16.50		
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa						23.50				31.00	32.00	25.00		23.00	21.00	28.00	$20.50	24.25	$22.00	$18.00
Standard alfalfa						22.50				29.00	28.00	21.00		20.00	18.50		18.50	22.25	20.00	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa										27.50	25.00	18.00		17.00	15.00		16.50	19.00		16.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland														17.00	15.50		14.75	13.00		
No. 2 upland														14.00	14.50		12.50	12.00		
No. 1 midland														13.00	12.00	18.00	14.25			
Grain:																				
No. 1 wheat																				16.00
No. 1 oat																			24.00	19.00
STRAW.																				
No. 1 wheat	14.50		16.00	13.50	12.50	12.50						11.00		9.50	7.50		7.50	6.25		
No. 1 oat	15.50		16.00	13.50	13.50							11.00		10.00	8.00		8.75	6.25		
No. 1 rye (straight)	29.00	30.00	27.00		23.50										8.00					
No. 1 rye (tangled)				13.50								12.50		11.00						
FEED (bagged).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	37.75	37.25	36.50	35.50	36.50	36.50	$37.00		38.00			36.00	34.00	31.25	28.50					
Soft winter		37.50	38.00	37.00	38.50	38.00	37.50	38.00	38.00		34.50	36.00	36.75			33.00		29.50	34.00	34.00
Hard winter		37.50	37.00	36.50		36.50	37.00		38.00	36.00		36.00	36.00	33.00		32.00	29.50	29.25		
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	37.75	37.25	36.50	35.50	36.00	37.00	37.50		38.00		36.00	36.00	34.00	31.25	28.50					
Soft winter			38.50	37.50	37.50	38.00		42.00	40.00			38.00	39.00					32.50		45.00
Hard winter				38.00								38.00	38.00			34.50	33.50	32.50		
Hard winter wheat shorts							38.00		39.00	38.00	37.50		38.00				30.50	31.00		35.00
Wheat millrun			37.00															31.50		33.00
Rye middlings				34.50		36.50							32.00							
High protein meals:																				
Linseed		54.25		[3] 55.50					64.00			54.00	50.00	49.00	48.50		52.10	51.00		51.00
Cottonseed (41%)	54.00		52.75	50.50						48.00	44.50	48.25	51.00	49.00			51.70	50.50	47.00	51.00
Cottonseed (36%)	50.50	49.75	49.25	47.00			42.00	45.00	44.00	47.00	41.00	46.25	47.75	45.50						
Peanut (36%)									38.00											46.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)					35.50				34.00	32.50	28.50	31.00		28.00		26.00	26.50	24.00	30.00	
Gluten feed	49.80	49.15	48.75	46.55	49.00				52.00			45.55	46.55	42.65						
White hominy feed	36.00	36.75	36.00		36.50	34.00	39.00		38.00			33.50	33.75	30.00		31.00	29.50			
Yellow hominy feed		36.00	35.00		36.00	34.00	39.00						33.00	29.00		30.00	29.50			
Ground barley												34.50		33.50					[4] 38.00	
Dried beet pulp		[5] 42.50		47.50		[6] 50.00		[5] 48.00				50.00	[5] 50.00						44.00	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled. [5] Imported.

Seeds

Warm Weather Stimulated Seed Sales.

A few days of warm weather during the week ending March 3 stimulated sales of seeds temporarily. Toward the close of the week colder and unsettled weather slowed up the demand, and prices that were a shade higher or firmer earlier sagged to the levels of the preceding week. The undertone to the market for most seeds is far from weak and apparently needs only a spell of springlike weather to assert itself.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Demand for red, alsike, and sweet clover and for alfalfa seed in the East and Middle West was good. Some seedsmen reduced their prices for red clover the early part of the week, but when orders started to come in more freely raised the prices to their former levels. Approximately 11,000 pounds of crimson clover arrived at New York from Germany and 31,000 pounds of alfalfa at Baltimore from Argentina.

EXPORTS OF TIMOTHY FAIRLY LARGE.

Grasses.—Export demand for timothy was fairly good. About 100,000 pounds was exported during the week from New York to Germany, France, and Holland. Redtop prices were a little lower or weaker in a few markets. Approximately 15,000 pounds of redtop was shipped from New York to Great Britain. Meadow fescue exports from New York to Denmark and Germany amounted to approximately 42,000 pounds. A shipment by boat from San Francisco, consisting of about 43,000 pounds of timothy and 170,000 pounds of hemp seed, arrived at Baltimore. Approximately 33,600 pounds of orchard grass and 12,000 pounds of rye grass, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Denmark and Argentina, respectively. In general, prices for grass seed were not so strong as those for clover seed.

Millets and sorgos.—Little or no change of importance occurred in millet and sorgo seed prices, which are shown in the accompanying table. Offerings of sorgo seed have been a little freer at a shade under former prices. Sales of millet and sorgo seed, as well as Sudan grass, are being made principally in the Southwest.

Seed grains.—Some middle western dealers report a fairly good demand for wheat and oats. Prices for most seed grains have remained practically unchanged for several weeks. Inquiries for seed corn prices are now being received by some of the seedsmen who handle considerable quantities of this commodity annually.

Miscellaneous.—Hairy vetch prices, although quoted a little higher in two markets, were lower in two or more other markets. Rapeseed prices have been unchanged for some time and no arrivals at New York or Baltimore were reported for the week ending March 3. Approximately 25,000 pounds of spring vetch from Argentina and 113,000 pounds of canary seed from Argentina arrived at New York. Approximately 36,000 pounds of canary seed also from Argentina arrived at Baltimore.

Sorgo and Sudan Grass Seed Shipments.

Drought, hot weather, and low prices for the 1920 and 1921 crops of sorgo and Sudan grass were responsible largely for the reduction in the quantities of these seeds of the 1922 crop available for shipment. Country shippers reporting in a survey made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicated that 1922-crop shipments of amber and sumac sorgo and Sudan grass would be less, while orange sorgo shipments would be more than 1921-crop shipments.

Seventy-six shippers reported 2,420,000 pounds of amber sorgo shipped up to about February 1 and estimated later shipments

Wholesale Prices of Field Seeds, March 3, 1923.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[Per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test.		New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Average for U. S. Mar. 3, 1923.	Average for U. S. Mar. 4, 1922.	Average for U. S. Mar. 5, 1921.	Average for U. S. Mar. 6, 1920.	1923 prices as per cent of 3-year average.
	Purity.	Germination.																	
Clovers:	Per ct.	Per ct.																	Per ct.
Red clover	99.4	92	$22.50	$22.00	$23.30	$22.50	$21.90	$22.25	$21.75	$23.00	$21.50	$22.50	$23.00	$22.00	$22.35	$25.60	$19.90	$57.65	65
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.75	16.50	17.50	17.25	17.50	17.75	16.50	17.50	17.50	19.00	19.00	18.00	17.55	20.20	24.85	58.80	51
White clover	96.9	91	58.00	55.00	63.00	60.00	65.00	60.00	55.00	60.00	58.00	55.00	57.00	58.00	58.65	40.40	54.65	62.70	112
Crimson clover	98.2	91	16.00	16.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	17.65	11.40	7.90	13.25	163
Sweet clover	98.9	90	11.00	11.00	13.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	12.40	9.20	11.35	36.50	65
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	20.00	22.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.35	20.65	26.50	29.75	79
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	21.00	20.00	19.25	20.50	19.00	19.50	19.50	19.00	19.80	18.85	18.15	42.70	75
Grasses:																			
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	7.10	7.35	7.25	7.35	7.15	7.00	6.75	7.10	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.45	7.00	14.45	75
Redtop	93.2	90	19.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	19.00	18.50	21.00	19.50	21.00	21.75	.....	20.20	24.45	14.50	20.75	102
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	29.00	25.00	25.00	27.50	26.00	25.00	25.00	.....	26.05	51.40	27.15	30.45	72
Orchard grass	86.9	87	12.75	13.00	13.00	13.25	14.00	13.50	13.25	16.50	13.50	15.00	16.00	.....	13.95	18.80	14.75	26.40	70
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	20.50	21.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	19.00	20.00	.....	.....	21.10	31.10	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.50	10.25	11.00	.....	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	11.00	.....	10.80	19.55	23.10	36.00	41
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	8.00	12.00	15.00	13.00	.....	12.00	11.35	16.10	30.10	63
Millets:																			
Golden millet	98.8	93	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.25	4.00	4.50	3.50	3.50	.....	4.25	2.55	3.20	6.00	108
Common millet	98.0	93	4.50	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	3.75	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	.....	3.50	2.15	2.45	3.90	124
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.25	3.75	3.50	4.00	.....	3.90	2.25	2.00	4.00	142
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	4.00	3.50	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	3.00	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	3.05	3.75	7.50	75
Japanese millet	96.4	89	3.75	3.50	.....	2.75	3.00	.....	2.75	2.75	2.25	2.50	3.00	.....	2.90	4.50	6.40	13.50	36
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.25	3.65	3.50	4.25	.....	3.70	2.65	2.05	3.65	133
Sorgos ("cane"):																			
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.75	5.75	.....	.....	6.00	4.70	4.00	4.50	4.25	4.00	.....	4.85	2.30	2.05	3.50	185
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.75	5.75	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	5.00	.....	5.35	2.35	2.25	3.75	192
Grain Sorghums:																			
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.40	2.00	3.25	.....	2.95	2.15	1.80	3.35	121
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.50	2.15	2.75	.....	2.90	2.00	1.85	3.00	132
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	15.00	16.00	15.00	.....	13.75	13.75	14.00	13.50	13.50	13.00	.....	14.15	4.35	3.95	14.40	187
Rape	99.2	92	6.00	6.25	7.50	7.50	7.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.25	7.50	9.00	.....	7.25	7.95	7.80	11.70	79
Vetches:																			
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	16.50	17.00	18.00	18.00	18.50	.....	17.40	18.00	19.00	.....	19.00	.....	17.95	12.85	13.40	29.90	96
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.50	5.25	8.25	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	8.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	7.30	6.10	7.65	10.25	91
Peas:																			
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	4.75	5.50	5.25	5.75	.....	5.10	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5.40	5.35	4.30	6.10	103
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.55	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	.....	4.75	4.50	.....	.....	4.60	3.85	4.85	10.80	71
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	4.00	3.80	.....	4.25	4.00	4.15	6.00	4.50	3.60	.....	.....	4.30	3.80	5.85	9.70	67
Seed grains:																			
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.50	1.50	.....	2.00	1.25	2.25	1.25	1.50	1.70	.....	1.60	1.50	1.90	3.10	74
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.80	.....	1.70	1.95	2.50	3.70	63
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.70	.75	.80	.....	.65	.60	.85	.80	.85	.95	.....	.75	.65	.80	1.30	82
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.20	.....	.....	.85	.85	1.00	1.25	.....	.....	1.05	1.00	1.40	2.10	57
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	1.20	1.85	.....	1.25	1.60	1.40	1.25	1.10	1.70	.....	1.40	1.40	2.05	2.30	73
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.25	1.55	.....	.....	.....	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.50	.....	.....	1.40	1.05	1.60	2.00	90

amounting to 4,250,000 pounds, or a total of 6,670,000 pounds compared with their 1921-crop shipments aggregating 7,760,000 pounds. Southwestern and southeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska shippers indicated smaller shipments of 1922-crop amber sorgo while northwestern Kansas, western Oklahoma, and southeastern Colorado reported larger shipments.

HEAVIER ORANGE SORGO SHIPMENTS.

Orange sorgo shipments were indicated as exceeding the 1921-crop shipments by about 50%, being larger in southwestern and southeastern Kansas, southeastern Nebraska, and Mississippi but smaller in central Tennessee and western Oklahoma. Shipments of sumac or red-top sorgo by those reporting were found to be 7,500,000 pounds compared with 10,650,000 pounds for the preceding year's crop, or a decrease of approximately 30%. They were reported smaller in the Texas Panhandle and western Oklahoma but larger in Kansas and eastern New Mexico.

Sudan-grass shipments were indicated to be about one-half of the 1921-crop shipments because of the greatly decreased production in the Texas Panhandle and smaller decreases in other sections.

Somewhat over one-third of the surplus of amber and orange and about one-half of the sumac sorgo and Sudan grass were reported as having been shipped from producing sections up to February 1.

Because of local shortages in sections tributary to heavy producing sections country shippers were holding somewhat more sorgo seed than last year.

Considerably higher prices were paid to growers for the 1922 crop of sorgo and Sudan grass. About $2.50–$3 per 100 pounds was paid for amber and orange, $3.75–$4.50 for sumac, and mostly $8–$9 for Sudan grass. Buyers have been more anxious to obtain seed than they were a year ago.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	February. 1923	February. 1922	July 1, 1922–Feb. 28, 1923.	July 1, 1921–Feb. 28, 1922.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	300,100	275,400	7,867,600	3,491,800
Canada bluegrass	72,000	28,300	519,000	719,900
Awnless bromegrass				13,000
Alsike clover	235,000	971,000	4,756,800	5,222,700
Crimson clover	221,800	347,700	1,497,700	2,725,000
Red clover	49,900	1,059,400	276,900	4,213,100
White clover	48,400	94,700	358,100	1,373,700
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures			6,600	6,600
Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass mixtures				5,900
Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada bluegrass mixtures				800
Red and alsike clover mixtures				3,800
White and alsike clover mixtures	500	1,000	8,200	35,300
Timothy, alsike, and red clover mixtures				3,200
Red clover and timothy mixtures				700
Grass mixtures			100	40,100
Mixed agrostis			2,600	
Meadow fescue				200
Broom-corn millet	804,600		1,855,300	759,300
Foxtail millet	65,200	30,100	65,200	121,700
Orchard grass	5,600	35,100	746,400	2,749,900
Rape	1,521,900	72,100	5,690,500	3,435,400
Redtop			8,100	1,500
English ryegrass	283,700	64,300	1,505,800	1,736,500
Italian ryegrass	99,000	96,700	771,900	720,500
Timothy				95,100
Hairy vetch	231,100	265,400	1,258,100	1,361,000
Spring vetch	141,800	9,900	1,281,400	205,900

The chief exporting countries from which the forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States in February came were as follows: Alfalfa from Argentina; red clover from France; crimson clover from France with small amounts from Hungary and Germany; white clover from New Zealand, Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, and Denmark; rape from Japan and Holland with small amounts from France and England; English ryegrass from New Zealand and Ireland with a small amount from Scotland; Italian ryegrass from Ireland with small amounts from New Zealand and Scotland; and hairy vetch from Germany with small amounts from Hungary, Holland, Latvia, and Sweden.

Strawberry Growers in Florida Adopt Federal Grades.

Strawberry growers in the vicinity of Plant City, Fla., have adopted the Federal grades for strawberries this season, and every quart of berries conforming to the United States No. 1 grade is marked with a label showing grade, brand name, and the name and address of the growers' association.

Millet Seed Shipments Below Last Year.

Shipments of the 1922 crop of millet seed are reported to have been smaller in the aggregate than those of the 1921 crop. A severe drought in important producing sections in the Southwest materially reduced the acreage that was harvested for seed. Low prices paid for millet seed during the last few years discouraged many growers in those sections and elsewhere from saving a seed crop. Apparently, however, the prospect of higher prices last fall induced other growers to thresh their crop and the yield per acre in many instances was not so low as expected.

Shipments of 1922-crop golden millet are indicated by reports from about 60 country shippers to have been about 7,000,000 pounds compared with approximately 7,600,000 pounds for the preceding crop, or a difference of less than 10%. Larger shipments of golden millet were reported for Tennessee, northwestern Kansas, and northwestern Missouri, but these were more than offset by smaller shipments in northeastern Kansas, southeastern Nebraska, and western Oklahoma.

MISCELLANEOUS MILLET SHIPMENTS ESTIMATED.

Very incomplete figures from shippers of other kinds of millet seem to indicate that 1922-crop shipments compared with 1921 shipments are as follows: About the same for common millet, smaller for Siberian and Japanese, and larger for Hungarian and broom corn millet. It is believed, however, from other data at hand that if a sufficient number of shipment figures from certain sections had been received the relationship between 1922 and 1921 shipments would differ with respect to one or two of these kinds of millet, particularly Japanese.

In the reports received the largest differences in shipments for the two years were noted for Siberian millet in northeastern Kansas, where 1922 shipments were reported much smaller; for Hungarian millet in Indiana, where larger 1922 shipments were indicated; and for broom-corn millet in northeastern Colorado where 1922 shipments were larger than the small shipments of 1921.

It is estimated that about one-third of the shipping surplus of 1922-crop millet seed had been shipped from producing areas up to February 1. Considerably more than one-third of the surplus broom corn and Hungarian millet was reported as having been shipped. The bulk of most kinds of millet was still in the hands of growers on February 1.

The stocks of millet held by country shippers about February 1 were smaller than on the same date last year, being about 30% less in the case of golden millet.

The average prices paid to growers for all millets except Japanese were considerably higher than the low prices paid for the 1921 crop. In the more important producing sections growers received about $2 per 100 pounds for golden millet, $1.75 for common, $2 for Siberian, $1.25 for Hungarian, and $1.75 for Japanese and broom-corn millet.

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

City.	Week— Feb. 19–24, 1923. Car lots.	Feb. 19–24, 1923. Wagon lots.	Feb. 20–25, 1922. Car lots.	Feb. 20–25, 1922. Wagon lots.	Feb. 21–26, 1921. Car lots.	Feb. 21–26, 1921. Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$37	$48	$40	$34	$21	$20
Raleigh, N. C.	54	50	42	40		
Clinton, N. C.			35	34		23
New Bern, N. C.	54	52	35	30		
Wadesboro, N. C.	55	51	45	40		20
Marshville, N. C.		55				
Charleston, S. C.	56	51				
Orangeburg, S. C.	58	55	45	40	23	18
North, S. C.		56				
New Orleans, La.	[1] 50	47	36		22	
Vicksburg, Miss.	[1] 55	50				
Greenville, Miss.	54	50			22	
Memphis, Tenn.	55	50	42	39		
Little Rock, Ark.	50	45	38–40	35		
Pine Bluff, Ark.	50	45			20	

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

A series of potato-grading schools was recently held in the vicinity of Spokane, Wash., at which demonstrations were given of the most approved methods of grading potatoes. The growers plan to pool their potatoes, sending only the graded ones to the Spokane market and using the culls for stock feed.

Cotton

Thirty-Cent Cotton Reached During Week.

Thirty-cent cotton became a reality during the week ending March 3, prices both for spot cotton and for future contracts advancing into new high ground for the season and well above the 30¢ level. The average price of Middling in 10 designated spot markets reached 30.48¢ per lb. on March 3, the high point for the season, compared with 29.54¢ at the close of the previous week and 17.14¢ on the corresponding day in 1922.

March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 104 points during the week, closing at 30.68¢. March futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 117 points, closing at 30.50¢. Toward the end of the week the demand for the new crop future contracts—October, December, and January—increased considerably and the advances in prices for these contracts during the week were nearly as great as the gains for the old crop months.

The week's reports indicate that the main causes of the advance were the continued activity in the domestic cotton goods markets and the active demand for raw cotton, influenced to a large extent, no doubt, by a full realization on the part of the cotton trade of the growing strength of the statistical position of cotton.

Spot sales in the South were large early in the week when prices approached 30¢, but when the price level moved beyond that mark during the latter part of the week the volume of sales fell off materially. Considering the week as a whole, however, sales in 10 designated spot markets were comparatively large, amounting to 75,721 bales.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

Month.	New York.				New Orleans.			
	Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 4, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1921.	Mar. 6, 1920.	Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 4, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1921.	Mar. 6, 1920.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
March	30.68	18.00	11.10	39.09	30.50	16.51	10.82	39.27
May	30.78	17.72	11.60	35.82	30.21	16.56	11.27	36.38
July	29.76	17.06	12.05	32.97	29.51	16.28	11.60	33.34
October	26.77	16.40	12.56	30.15	26.32	15.67	12.12	30.08
December	26.32	16.25	12.80	29.35	25.96	15.47	12.27	29.30

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets.

Market.	Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923.						Feb. 27-Mar. 4, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	29.75	30.06	29.94	30.25	30.38	30.50	17.63	17.75	17.50	17.50	17.38	17.25
Augusta	29.69	30.00	29.88	30.13	30.50	30.63	17.44	17.50	17.38	17.38	17.25	17.00
Savannah	29.85	30.14	30.00	30.27	30.38	30.60	17.75	17.75	17.63	17.63	17.63	17.25
Montgomery	29.50	30.00	29.75	29.88	30.00	30.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.88	16.75	16.63
New Orleans	29.88	30.00	30.13	30.13	30.38	30.50	17.25	(1)	17.25	17.00	17.00	16.75
Memphis	29.50	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
Little Rock	29.38	29.88	29.88	29.75	29.75	29.75	17.25	17.25	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Dallas	29.05	29.60	29.45	29.70	(1)	30.35	17.15	17.30	17.20	17.20	17.00	16.80
Houston	30.05	30.40	30.25	30.50	(1)	31.00	18.00	18.00	17.85	(1)	17.75	17.55
Galveston	30.00	30.40	30.25	30.50	(1)	31.00	17.90	18.00	18.00	(1)	17.85	17.65
Average	29.67	30.05	29.95	30.11	30.20	30.48	17.49	17.56	17.43	17.26	17.31	17.14

[1] Holiday.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports.

At—	Feb. 28, 1914.	Mar. 2, 1917.	Mar. 1, 1918.	Feb. 28, 1919.	Mar. 5, 1920.	Mar. 4, 1921.	Mar. 3, 1922.	Mar. 2, 1923.	5-year average, Mar. 3, 1918-1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	908	692	297	313	877	645	568	463	540
Manchester	65	64	26	63	145	84	51	45	74
Continent	1,049	441	133	247	507	470	560	338	383
Total	2,022	1,297	456	623	1,529	1,199	1,179	846	997

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for March 3, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending March 3, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 4, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1921.	Mar. 6, 1920.	Mar. 1, 1919.	Mar. 2, 1918.	Mar. 3, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	57	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	91	210	325	333	209	120	79
Strict Good Middling	75	50	44	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	68	160	270	263	163	89	57
Good Middling	50	38	31	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	47	103	200	200	120	63	38
Strict Middling	25	25	19	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	53	103	113	64	33	19
Middling	30.50	30.63	30.60	30.00	30.50	29.75	30.35	31.00	31.00	30.50	30.48	17.14	11.06	40.28	26.33	31.91	17.39
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	71	148	255	213	43	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	169	308	700	541	116	63
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	100	100	100	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	115	271	435	993	841	183	105
Good Ordinary[2]	125	138	138	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	168	376	543	1,250	1,046	252	148
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	23	88	193	175	[3] 01	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	105	178	310	273	27	20
Middling[2]	50	100	125	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	205	308	470	438	59	42
Strict Low Middling[2]	100	150	175	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	140	304	448	695	675	102	75
Low Middling[2]	125	200	225	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	190	394	598	1,013	978	162	114
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	196	260	460	450	63	49
Strict Middling[2]	100	113	150	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	126	284	358	608	583	93	70
Middling[2]	125	163	200	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	174	381	478	745	729	128	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling[2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	226	328	575	595	66	51
Strict Middling[2]	100	150	150	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	135	314	423	683	688	99	81
Middling[2]	125	200	200	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	175	404	530	825	820	136	112
Sales for week, bales	8,493	5,873	6,516	2,342	11,750	8,048	4,253	7,952	9,700	10,794	[4]75,721	[4]56,852	[4]38,254	[4]53,172	[4]53,580	[4]84,907	[4]43,090

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to sec. 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to Mar. 3, 1923, amounted to 3,224,406 bales, compared with 2,354,155 bales during the corresponding period in 1921-22. The average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 2,537,724 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	31
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	30
Middling, 1 1/8 ins	31½
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	32½
Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 ins	31½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 ins	32
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 ins	33
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1 7/16 ins	31
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/8 ins	30½
Middling, 1 1/8 ins	32
Low Middling, 1 3/16 ins	30
Strict Middling, 1 1/4 ins	34
Strict Middling, 1 1/4 to 1 5/16 ins	35

Average Premiums for Premium Staple Cotton.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 4, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1921.	Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 4, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 30.50	*Cents.* 16.75	*Cents.* 11.00	*Cents.* 30.50	*Cents.* 17.50	*Cents.* 12.00
Length	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	75	200	100	50	200	Even.
1 1/8 ins	150	450	300	150	450	200
1 3/16 ins	225	650	600	200	750	400
1 1/4 ins	300	1,000	800	250	1,050	800
1 5/16 ins	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 3/8 ins	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cotton Movement.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1922–Mar. 2, 1923.	Aug. 1, 1921–Mar. 3, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1920–Mar. 4, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1919–Mar. 5, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1918–Feb. 28, 1919.	5-year average, Aug. 1–Mar. 3, 1917–18–1921–22.	Per cent this year of 5-year average.	Aug. 1, 1913–Feb. 27, 1914.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*		*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	4,861	4,200	4,474	5,468	3,738	4,478	108.5	8,975
Port stocks	722	1,095	1,413	1,427	1,397	1,366	52.9	993
Interior receipts	6,528	5,751	5,349	5,706	4,715	5,549	117.6	6,488
Interior stocks	877	1,360	1,716	1,267	1,514	1,431	61.3	801
Into sight	8,563	7,643	7,872	9,196	7,905	8,333	102.8	12,330
Northern spinners' takings	1,763	1,664	1,190	2,090	1,394	1,594	110.6	1,897
Southern spinners' takings	3,382	2,628	1,783	2,959	3,216	2,787	121.3	2,285
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,734	3,891	4,671	4,781	3,828	4,111	66.5	4,393

Receipts and Stocks at 10 Designated Spot Markets.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1922–Mar. 2, 1923.	Aug. 1, 1921–Mar. 3, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1920–Mar. 4, 1921.	5-year average, Aug. 1–Mar. 3, 1917–18–1921–22.	Mar. 2, 1923.	Mar. 3, 1922.	Mar. 4, 1921.	5-year average, Mar. 2, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	242	260	191	240	93	132	84	99
Augusta	239	271	289	345	51	125	154	158
Savannah	317	503	448	709	50	152	156	201
Montgomery	55	44	46	52	14	28	32	23
New Orleans	1,081	810	1,042	1,001	162	273	419	398
Memphis	952	710	671	770	117	207	376	310
Little Rock	166	155	152	160	42	62	64	55
Dallas	57	155	37	90	7	46	18	23
Houston	2,568	2,133	2,155	1,811	169	273	366	282
Galveston	2,144	1,919	2,140	1,694	240	307	318	321
Total	7,821	6,960	7,171	6,872	945	1,605	1,987	1,870

WEEKLY REVIEW OF HAY MARKET.

(Concluded from page 209.)

Markets of the Central West—including Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—were firm, but prices were only slightly changed from those of the previous week. Clover and mixtures sold better toward the close of the week at Cincinnati, but timothy was in the best demand.

Alfalfa.—The alfalfa market continued firm at both Omaha and Kansas City. Receipts were light at the former market, but at Kansas City the arrivals were larger than for the previous week. A large part of the shipments were from Idaho and other Northwestern States. The principal demand was from the Cotton Belt and from dairy interests of the Central West. Straw prices at Kansas City were lower and quoted around $6 per ton. Pacific coast markets were steady. Receipts of new hay at Los Angeles were of fair volume, but prices held as at the close of the previous week.

Prairie.—Receipts of prairie fell off materially at Kansas City and were in better demand than for some time past. Sales were principally to the stockyards, but there was also a feeding demand from Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois. At Minneapolis the arrivals were scarcely sufficient to supply the demand. There was a scarcity of really good quality upland hay, which sold at practically the same price as timothy. Much snowy and wet hay arrived and sold as low as $6–$7 per ton.

Receipts at Principal Markets.

City.	Week—			Jan. 1–Mar. 3, 1923.	Jan. 1–Mar. 4, 1922.
	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 19–24, 1923.	Feb. 27–Mar. 4, 1922.		
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	122	69	.....	658	.....
New York	165	43	126	1,243	1,360
Philadelphia	40	41	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	75	107	143	1,194	1,308
Cincinnati	126	132	75	1,310	1,267
Chicago	209	122	157	1,948	2,345
Minneapolis–St. Paul	109	67	153	.....	1,034
St. Louis	138	126	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	127	116	.....	1,292	.....
Kansas City	461	483	346	4,546	4,517
Los Angeles	130	122	107	1,247	1,133
San Francisco	57	116	62	664	.....

WEEKLY REVIEW OF FEED TRADE.

(Concluded from page 209.)

on contracts were light and because of the backward situation heavy mill offerings were not expected in the near future. Stocks were largely in second hands and fully ample to take care of requirements. Prices ranged from 50¢ below to 50¢ above those prevailing during the previous week.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—In the absence of pressure, shipment prices held firm. Demand from feeding channels, and also for export, was only fair. Stocks of seed at mills continue larger and those of cake and meal about the same as those held at this time last year. Spot stocks and transit offerings were good and in a few eastern markets were quoted at about $1 below shipment prices.

Linseed meal and cake.—Linseed meal and cake prices weakened as a result of increased offerings caused by an improved demand for oil. Considerable imported seed was reported headed for Chicago, Minneapolis, and Buffalo from New Orleans and New York. Increased production which will follow the receipt of the imported seed will furnish mills with a surplus of feed to dispose of. As the interior demand appeared well satisfied, dealers predicted still lower prices. Stocks abroad were good and the export inquiry light. Receipts and shipments were fair.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed was unchanged. Demand was brisk in the East, but not so good in other sections. Production continued heavy, but mill offerings were light, as their output for the next three weeks has been largely contracted for by jobbers. Interior stocks were good. Shipments and receipts were heavy.

Hominy feed—Demand for hominy feed was poor and prices declined about $1 per ton. Millers showed a keen desire to make contracts for future shipment, but interior dealers manifested little interest. Firm bids of 50¢ below prevailing quotations were readily accepted. Production was heavy and stocks, both at mills and in the interior, were good. Shipments were light.

Alfalfa meal.—Offerings of alfalfa meal were liberal and at lower prices. Inability to obtain shipping instructions caused mills considerable inconvenience. Quite a few markets reported distress sales of track stuff at as much as $2 per ton discount. Demand was slow.

Weather

Favorable for Farm Work in South.

Unseasonably warm weather during the middle of the week, ending March 6, melted the snow and ice rapidly in the northern border States from Montana eastward to New England. The week averaged somewhat warmer than normal in all central and eastern districts producing conditions favorable for the growth of grass and winter crops in Central and Southern States. It was somewhat colder than normal from New Mexico and Arizona northwestward to Oregon and Washington.

Moderately heavy rain or snow fell in Iowa and eastern Nebraska where moisture was needed and the conditions were considerably improved in the far Southwest. Drought continued, however, in western Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and in eastern Colorado. It continued too dry in central and southern Florida, and rain was needed in northern California.

It is too early for field work in the Northern States, but satisfactory progress was made in the preparation of the soil for planting in southern and Pacific coast areas. Considerable planting of early crops has been done in the South. Roads improved in the Southeast where the rainfall was rather light, but were muddy and rough in most Mississippi and Ohio Valley States. Roads were still blocked by snow in northern Michigan, and the Blackhills district of South Dakota, and in the upper Rocky Mountains.

MOSTLY FAVORABLE FOR WHEAT.

Small grains.—The week was warmer than normal throughout the winter wheat States with considerable precipitation in all except the extreme western portion of the belt. Wheat was reported as generally good and improving in Kentucky, except that the late seeded was showing damage from the recent freeze. The snow disappeared from the northern Ohio Valley States under the influence of mild temperatures, but considerable snow fell in that section at the close of the week. The progress of the crop continued generally satisfactory in Ohio, but its condition was irregular in Indiana, varying from poor to good. The unfavorable effect of the recent freeze in Illinois appeared to be confined mostly to the tops of wheat plants with apparently little injury to the roots.

The week was mild with ample moisture in Missouri and the condition and progress of winter grains were satisfactory in that State. Precipitation was beneficial in Nebraska, particularly in the eastern portion, but wheat needs more moisture in the western counties. The long drought was broken or materially relieved over the eastern half of Kansas which, together with the mild temperature, caused wheat to green up there, but the crop showed little sign of life in the western part of the State where the drought was still unrelieved. Grains made satisfactory progress in Oklahoma, except where it continued too dry in the western portion where wheat was in very poor condition. Rainfall was very beneficial in Texas and the snowfall of the week improved conditions in most Rocky Mountain districts; grains needed moisture in northern California. Ice that had covered grain fields in southern Michigan for several weeks disappeared and some injury was apparent. The weather continued generally favorable for grains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Considerable spring oats were seeded during the week, this work being in progress as far north as extreme southern Illinois and the eastern half of Kansas.

Corn and cotton.—Favorable weather for the preparation of the ground for the planting of corn and cotton crops prevailed in the Southern States during much of the week. Planting corn was under way in southern Georgia and in central and southern Louisiana. Planting continued in Florida where much was up and doing well. Wet soil delayed the planting of corn and cotton in Texas although the soil for these crops was well prepared. Some cotton was planted in central and northern Florida, and planting was begun in southern Georgia.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Considerable progress was made in planting potatoes and truck crops in all the Southern States, and in replanting in those districts damaged by the freeze during the middle of February. Potatoes were being planted as far north as Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and eastern North Carolina, as well as in California. The crop was recovering from the effects of the freeze in Florida.

The temperature was above normal in the Gulf States and there was sufficient moisture for proper growth of truck crops, except on the Florida peninsula where dry weather prevailed. Shipments of cabbage, celery, and other truck were increased in Florida; tomatoes were fair to good in the southern portion of that State. More sunshine was needed for truck in Texas. Celery, asparagus, and winter peas were in good condition in California.

The weather was favorable for sugar cane in the lower Mississippi Valley. Maple sugar making was begun in Michigan. Some seeding of tobacco beds was carried on in Kentucky and Tennessee, and the preparations for this work were under way in Virginia. Tobacco plants in beds in South Carolina, damaged by the recent freeze, have been replanted. The weather was favorable for the plants in North Carolina and for the marketing of tobacco in Virginia.

SOUTHWESTERN RANGES BENEFITED.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—There was sufficient moisture during the current and preceding weeks to materially improve the range conditions in New Mexico and western Texas. The ranges were especially benefited and showed considerable growth in southern New Mexico. Stock were fair to thin and poor in that State, but moderate temperatures were favorable. Pastures and water supply were improved by general rain in the desert sections of Arizona and the rain was beneficial to ranges in southern California. Dry weather, with drying northerly winds, was somewhat detrimental to ranges in northern California. Stock were doing well in Nevada. There had been no unusual losses in that State, although some cattle and sheep are rather poor; the desert range feed was ample for sheep.

Cold weather, with additional snow, was unfavorable for stock in Utah, and caused some light local losses, but in general stock were doing well. Feed was ample, although ranges were poor in places. Ranges were improved by snow in western and north-central Colorado, but more moisture was badly needed in many eastern counties where the ranges were fair to poor. Snow in extreme western Colorado supplied water for sheep and thus extended the available desert range. Live stock weathered the storm well in Wyoming; there was some shrinkage, but no losses were reported. The range was covered by from three to ten inches of snow in the south-central and northern portions of this State, but was partly open in the southeast.

The range and stock were in very good condition for the season in the northern Great Plains States where the temperature was considerably above normal. No stock losses were reported in South Dakota, although lambs suffered somewhat from snow and cold. Good results were obtained from shed lambing in Idaho and the weather was favorable for lambing in California. Lambing progressed in Oregon with little loss reported, although the weather was somewhat unfavorable the latter part of the week. Mild weather was favorable for stock in central and eastern districts and there was sufficient moisture for the growth of grass, except in Florida where dry weather prevailed. Stock were thin in that State, and stock water was scarce in some localities.

Fruit.—The mild weather caused deciduous fruit buds to develop rapidly in the Southern States and peach trees were blooming at the close of the week in the Gulf coast districts, with a few early blossoms as far north as South Carolina. Orange and lemon groves were reported in fine condition in California with trees blossoming generally; picking made rather slow progress. The cooler weather near the close of the week was beneficial in retarding fruit buds in the more northern Pacific coast districts.

Warm in Interior Sections During Week.

Early in the week there was a rather marked rise in temperature throughout the interior States, and the middle portion of the week was unusually warm for the season in the middle Atlantic coast districts. Maximum temperatures on March 1 and 2 were the highest of record so early in the season at points in the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys, while the previous high records were exceeded at stations in the middle Atlantic coast area on the 3d. On the latter date, however, much colder weather overspread the central-northern States and extended southward and eastward during the last two days of the week.

Widespread precipitation occurred in the Southwest and the central Rocky Mountain States on the 3d, due to a pronounced low-pressure area that was central over southeastern Colorado at 8 a. m. on that date. This depression moved rapidly northeastward to the Canadian Maritime Provinces during the following two days accompanied by precipitation in nearly all central and northern districts. At the close of the week another storm was central over the lower Ohio Valley and precipitation had occurred from Texas and Oklahoma northeastward to Virginia, Maryland, and southern Pennsylvania.

Chart 1, page 216, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged above normal in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except in western Texas and locally in the extreme Northeast. The week was from 6° to 14° warmer than normal in

the Central-Northern States and in most sections east of the Mississippi River. It was the first week with temperatures above normal in the more Northeastern States since the beginning of the year. West of the Rocky Mountains the temperature averaged below normal except locally in California, the minus departures being large in the Plateau districts. Freezing weather did not extend south of the Ohio River during the week, except in eastern Kentucky and some southern Appalachian Mountain sections. West of the Mississippi River freezing occurred to southern Oklahoma and northern Arkansas.

Chart 2, page 216, shows that precipitation was rather heavy in parts of the Mississippi Valley and in the Southwest, while moderate amounts were reported generally from most of the interior of the country. Rainfall was light in much of the South, the Northeast, and from the western upper Lakes westward. Beneficial rains occurred in southern California, but moisture was deficient in the northern portion of the State, while little or no rain occurred in central and southern Florida.

Temperature Influence on Spring Seeding.

There is a considerable variation in the optimum temperature for the germination of the seeds of different plants. Wheat and oats germinate at a lower temperature than corn, for example, and corn requires less warmth for successful germination than does cotton. Spring oats, potatoes, and spring wheat develop best when planted in a moderately cool soil, while corn and cotton grow best with higher temperatures and are inhibited by a low soil temperature. Further, it is found that a seedling blight attacks wheat seedlings grown in a warm soil and corn seedlings grown in a cold soil.

The temperature of the surface soil is largely controlled by the temperature of the air; hence it follows that the date of the beginning of seeding of the various crops agrees closely with the northerly movement of definite normal air isotherms with the advent of warmer weather in the spring.

Spring wheat seeding begins with a lower mean temperature than any other of the main spring crops. Planting usually starts in the Dakotas and Nebraska when the normal daily temperature rises to 37° and in Minnesota and Wisconsin when 43° is reached. Next in thermal order come spring oats, the seeding of which usually begins when the normal daily temperature rises to 43°. It requires a period of about two months for the normal 43° isotherm to move northward from central Oklahoma to southeastern North Dakota which means that owing to the climatic difference in these localities, oats may be sown two months earlier in the former than in the latter section. In the extreme northeastern portion of the country and in the more northern portion of Michigan the weather as a rule does not become sufficiently warm in spring for seeding oats until about May 1.

Early potato planting begins as a rule when the normal daily temperature rises to 45°, and corn planting when 55° is reached. The dates on which the latter temperature is reached correspond closely to the dates of the last killing frost in spring while the planting of early potatoes begins about one month earlier. Cotton planting usually does not begin until the normal daily temperature rises to 62°, which corresponds closely with the latest date in spring on which killing frost has occurred. Cotton requires for satisfactory germination and early growth more warmth than is required for any other staple crop grown in the United States. The difference in the thermal requirements for the germination of spring oats and cotton is shown by the fact that in the extreme southern portion of the country the former may be seeded about two months earlier than the latter.

Mexican Bananas to be Imported.

Weekly shipments of 20,000 bunches of Mexican bananas are expected to be made from Vera Cruz direct to New Orleans by July of this year, reports the American consul at that station. It is estimated that approximately 5,000 acres are now bearing in the State of Oaxaca with another 5,000 to come in by July. About 100 Spanish planters are engaged in this industry along the Papaloapam River, about 5 miles from Vera Cruz.

It is estimated that a shipment can be cut, put on car, and be on the steamer in 15 hours under favorable conditions, and in not over 24 hours at the most, at a cost of 85¢ a bunch in American currency. The fruit can be landed in New Orleans four days after cutting. The only uncertainty of making contracts for regular deliveries of larger cuttings hinges on the problem of transportation out of Vera Cruz, where labor disturbances have recently been frequent.

Yield per acre of potatoes in England and Wales in 1922 is estimated at 261 bus. compared with 195 bus. in 1921.

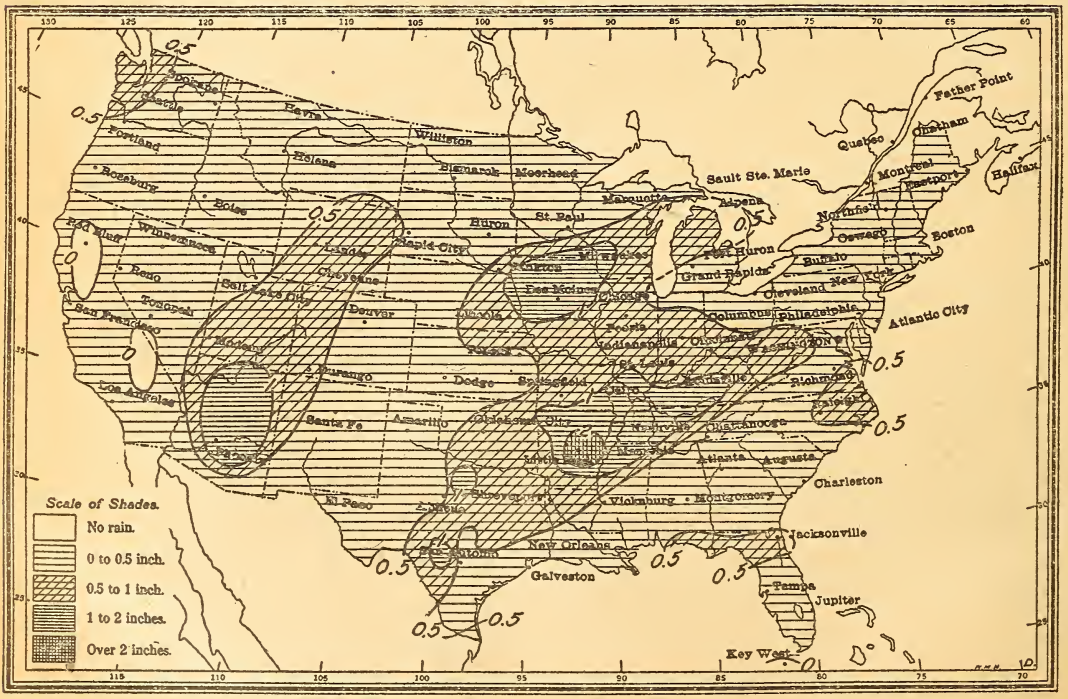
Weekly Temperature and Precipitation for the Week February 27–March 6, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Eastport	24	−1	0.2	−0.9
Portland, Me.	30	+3	0.1	−0.9
Burlington	28	+6	0.2	−0.2
Northfield	26	+5	0.1	−0.6
Concord	32	+6	T.	−0.7
Boston	36	+4	0.1	−0.8
Nantucket	34	0	0.1	−0.7
New Haven	38	+6	0.1	−0.7
Albany	34	+6	0.1	−0.5
Ithaca	32	+5	T.	−0.6
Binghamton	36	+8	0	−0.7
New York	40	+6	0.1	−0.8
Scranton	38	+8	0.2	−0.6
Harrisburg	42	+9	0.1	−0.7
Philadelphia	44	+7	0.2	−0.5
Trenton	42	+7	0.1	−0.7
Atlantic City	42	+6	0.1	−0.7
Baltimore	48	+10	0.2	−0.6
Washington	51	+12	0.4	−0.4
Norfolk	52	+7	0.7	−0.2
Richmond	52	+9	0.5	−0.2
Lynchburg	52	+8	0.2	−0.6
Wytheville	46	+8	0.2	−0.8
Asheville	50	+8	0.1	−1.0
Charlotte	56	+9	T.	−0.9
Raleigh	54	+7	0.6	−0.3
Hatteras	50	+1	0.6	−0.5
Wilmington	58	+8	T.	−0.6
Charleston	62	+7	0.1	−0.6
Greenville	56	.....	0.1	.....
Columbia, S. C.	60	+9	0	−0.8
Augusta	62	+9	T.	−0.9
Atlanta	56	+7	T.	−1.0
Macon	58	+6	T.	−1.0
Savannah	62	+6	0.1	−0.6
Thomasville	62	+4	0.1	−0.9
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	36	+14	T.	−0.1
Havre	34	+14	T.	−0.1
Kalispell	26	−2	0.1	−0.1
Helena	32	+5	T.	−0.2
Yellowstone Park	20	−3	0.1	−0.5
Sheridan	26	−2	0.7	.....
Lander	26	−1	0.5	+0.2
Cheyenne	28	−2	0.1	0
Grand Junction	36	−2	0.7	+0.6
Denver	34	−2	0.3	+0.2
Pueblo	36	0	T.	−0.1
Amarillo	46	+5	0.2	0
El Paso	48	−5	0.1	0
Roswell	46	−1	T.	−0.1
Santa Fe	34	−3	0.3	+0.1
Flagstaff	32	−2	1.5	+1.0
Phoenix	56	−2	1.1	+0.9
Yuma	56	−6	0.1	0
Independence	44	−3	0	−0.1
Tonopah	32	−6	T.	−0.3
Modena	28	−8	0.6	+0.2
Salt Lake City	32	−6	0.4	0
Reno	38	0	0.2	−0.1
Winnemucca	32	−5	T.	−0.2
Pocatello	30	−2	0.1	−0.2
Boise	36	−3	T.	−0.3
Lewiston	40	0	0.1	−0.2
Baker	30	−2	T.	−0.3
Walla Walla	40	0	0.1	−0.2
Spokane	34	−2	0.2	−0.1
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	44	+6	0.7	−0.2
Columbia, Mo.	44	+9	0.8	+0.1
Kansas City	44	+9	0.7	+0.2
St. Joseph	42	.....	0.5	.....
Topeka	46	+11	0.2	−0.2
Iola	46	+9	0.4	0
Wichita	44	+6	0.3	−0.1
Dodge City	42	+4	0.4	+0.2
Concordia	40	+5	0.8	+0.5
North Platte	36	+5	T.	−0.1
Lincoln	38	+8	0.9	+0.7
Omaha	36	+5	1.2	+0.9
Sioux City	34	+7	1.2	+1.0
Valentine	32	+5	0.1	−0.1
Rapid City	30	+3	0.5	+0.4
Pierre	34	+9	0.1	−0.1
Huron	30	+9	T.	−0.2
Moorhead	26	+11	T.	−0.2
Devils Lake	20	+9	T.	−0.2
Bismarck	28	+12	T.	−0.2
Williston	26	+11	T.	−0.1
Gulf States.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Jacksonville	64	+4	0.7	0
Miami	70	0	T.	−0.7
Key West	74	+2	0	−0.3
Tampa	66	+2	0.1	−0.4
Pensacola	62	+4	0.6	−0.5
Mobile	60	+2	0.3	−1.0
Montgomery	62	+7	T.	−1.3
Anniston	54	+5	0.1	−0.9
Birmingham	59	+6	0.2	−0.9
Meridian	62	+9	0.1	−1.0
Vicksburg	62	+7	0.1	−1.1
New Orleans	66	+6	0.2	−0.6
Shreveport	60	+6	0.9	0
Little Rock	54	+5	2.3	+1.1
Fort Smith	48	+1	0.5	−0.1
Bentonville	46	+3	1.2	+0.5
Oklahoma	48	+4	0.8	+0.4
Abilene	48	−2	0.4	0
Forth Worth	54	+1	0.7	+0.3
Dallas	52	.....	0.5	.....
Palestine	60	+5	1.0	+0.1
Taylor	56	0	0.6	−0.1
Houston	64	.....	0.2	.....
Galveston	64	+5	0.2	−0.5
Corpus Christi	66	+5	0.1	−0.4
San Antonio	62	+3	0.1	−0.4
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	54	+6	1.9	+0.7
Nashville	52	+7	1.5	+0.4
Chattanooga	54	+6	0.2	−1.0
Lexington	46	+7	1.0	+0.1
Louisville	48	+7	0.8	0
Evansville	48	+8	0.5	−0.4
Indianapolis	42	+7	0.7	−0.2
Cincinnati	44	+8	0.6	−0.2
Dayton	44	+9	0.5	−0.2
Columbus	42	+8	0.3	−0.3
Parkersburg	46	+8	0.9	+0.1
Elkins	42	+7	0.6	−0.3
Pittsburgh	42	+6	0.2	−0.5
Lake Region.				
Canton	24	+2	0.3	−0.3
Syracuse	32	+5	0.2	−0.4
Oswego	30	+3	0.1	−0.5
Buffalo	34	+7	0.1	−0.5
Erie	36	+6	T.	−0.6
Cleveland	38	+8	0.1	−0.5
Toledo	38	+7	0.2	−0.3
Detroit	36	+9	0.3	−0.3
Saginaw	32	+6	0.5	−0.1
Alpena	28	+7	0.8	+0.3
Grand Rapids	36	+7	0.4	−0.2
Chicago	40	+8	0.3	−0.3
Fort Wayne	40	.....	0.5	.....
Milwaukee	36	+9	0.7	+0.1
Green Bay	30	+8	0.5	0
Escanaba	24	+5	0.6	+0.2
Ludington	32	.....	0.9	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	26	+9	0.2	−0.1
Marquette	28	+9	0.2	−0.3
Duluth	24	+6	T.	−0.3
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	28	+6	0.4	+0.1
La Crosse	.....	.....	1.1	+0.7
Madison	36	+12	0.6	0
Charles City	34	+13	1.0	+0.7
Dubuque	36	+8	0.5	+0.1
Davenport	38	+8	0.6	+0.2
Des Moines	38	+8	1.2	+0.9
Keokuk	40	+7	0.5	0
Peoria	40	+9	0.5	−0.1
Terre Haute	44	.....	0.8	.....
Springfield, Ill.	40	+5	0.8	+0.2
Hannibal	42	+6	0.6	+0.1
St. Louis	44	+6	0.9	+0.1
Cairo	48	+5	1.0	+0.1
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	40	−2	0.9	−0.9
Seattle	40	−2	0.7	−0.1
North Head	40	−4	0.9	−0.5
Portland, Oreg	42	−3	0.2	−1.2
Roseburg	40	−5	0.3	−0.7
Eureka	46	−1	0.1	−1.6
Red Bluff	54	+2	0	−0.9
Sacramento	52	−1	0	−0.7
San Francisco	54	0	T.	−0.9
Fresno	52	0	0.1	−0.3
San Luis Obispo	52	−1	0.3	−0.6
Los Angeles	58	+1	0.3	−0.5
San Diego	54	−2	0.3	−0.2

NOTE. — T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., March 6, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., March 6, 1923.



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